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Bombay, 10th December 1862.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—A Distribution of Prizes to the Girls of the Society's Schools will take place at the Garden House of Sett Mangaldas Nathubhai, Girgaum, on Saturday the 13th December 1862, at 4½ P.M., His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir B. Frere, K.C.B., presiding.

Lady Frere has kindly consented to distribute the Prizes.

The attendance of members at 4 P.M. is requested.

VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK,
11th December 1862. Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mariam Bebee, Widow, of Syed Ahmed Mudny, and daughter of Nacoda Moolna Esmail Shereef, and Syed Mahomed Sallay, Sydi Ahmed Mudny and Syed Mahomed Sydi bin Syed Ahmed Mudny, her two Sons respectively, Mahomedan Inhabitants of Bombay, have contracted with Sha Nensey Damjee, to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with a Messuage Tenement, and Dwelling House standing thereon, situate lying and being at Cazee Syed Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and bounded on the East by Cazee Syed Street, on the West by Hulalkhores or sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of the late Sujun Meerally, and on the South by the house of Canjee Lilladhur, and which said Ground contains by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 691 and 701, and which said House is assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 51; any and all persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, on the said Premises, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.

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NOTICE.—The Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company (Limited), hereby give notice that after the *Coringa*, on 18th instant, they will not despatch a steamer to the Malabar Coast during the present month.

Arrangements are in progress for carrying out the new line from Bombay to Calcutta, under contract with the Government of India. Due notice will be given of the date at which it will commence.

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Bombay, 6th December 1862.

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Hungarian Brothers	Miss A. M. Porter.	1	2
Inheritance (The)	Miss Ferrier	1	2
The Double Marriage	Mrs. Southworth	1	8
The Florida Reef	J. F. Cooper	1	2
Jealous Wife (The)	Miss Pardoe	1	8
Jilt (The)		1	8
Julia and other Tales	Miss Lee	1	2
Katharine Randolph	Rev. G. R. Gleig	1	2
The Privateer Captain	Waters	1	2
Lady Anne Granard	Miss L. E. Landon.	1	2
Lady and the Priest (The)		1	8
Last of the Fairies	G. P. R. James	0	12
Larry Lynch		1	8
The Diary of a Law Clerk		1	2
Life of Nelson	Southey	1	2
Life of a Beauty	Author of "The Jilt"	1	8
Old Paul's Treasure (Juvenile)		1	2
Lost Bride (The)	Mrs. Southworth	1	8
Lottery of Marriage	Mrs. Trollope	1	8
Lover on Trial (The)	Lady Lyons	0	12
The Pearl Necklace (Juvenile)		1	2
Man of Business (The)	Mrs. Gore	1	8
Margaret Catchpole	Rev. R. Cobbold	1	8
Margaret Maitland	Author of "Merkland"	1	2
Marrying Man		1	8
A Young Maid's Fortunes	Mrs. S. C. Hall	1	2
Marriage	Miss Ferrier	1	2
Marriage Settlement	W. Russell	1	2
Marks Reef, or the Crater	J. F. Cooper	1	2
Maurice Tierney		1	8
Merkland	Author of "Margaret Maitland"	1	2
Moneyed Man (The)	Horace Smith	1	8
Mysterious Marriage (The)	Mrs. Ward	1	2
Napoleon the Little	Victor Hugo	0	12
Old Guard (The).		0	12
Only Daughter (The)	G. R. Gleig	1	2
The Monks of Leadenhall	T. Gaspey	1	8
Outlaw	Mrs. S. C. Hall	1	2
Outward Bound		1	8
Parley's Tales Elegantly Gilt. (Juvenile)		3	4
Paul and Virginia		1	2
Patchwork	Howard Paul	0	12
Stories of Ours	J. Grant	1	2
Rectory Guest (The)	Mrs. Grey	1	8
Refugees of Martinique	Eugene Sue	1	8
Reginald Lyle	Miss Pardoe	1	8
Reminiscences of a Detective	Waters	1	2
Remembrances of a Monthly	Nurse	1	2
Reveries of a Bachelor	J. K. Marvel	1	2
Richard Savage	Whitehead	1	8
Rizzio	G. P. R. James	1	8
Roger Mowbray. A Merchant Prince	A. Somerville	0	12
Romance of Forest and Prairie		0	12
Rory O'More	S. Lover	1	8
Rose Clark	Fanny Fern	1	2
Rose de Blaquiere	Miss A. M. Porter.	1	2
Saucy Jack (The)		1	8
Scott's Poems	Sir W. Scott	0	12
Scottish Heiress (The)	R. M. Daniels	0	12
A Tale of Intemperance	Miss Fuller	0	12
Sidney Smith's Essays	Rev. S. Smith	1	2
Sir Jasper Carew		1	8
Sir Philip Hetherington	Lady Lyons	1	2
Squanders of Castle Squander.	W. Carleton	1	8
Stories and Legends of Ireland.	S. Lover	1	8
Stuart of Dunleath	Hon. Mrs. Norton.	1	2
Student's Wife (The)	Mrs. Daniels	1	8
Sybil Lennard	Mrs. Grey	1	2
Sunny Side	H. Trusta	1	2
Swiss Family Robinson		1	2
Tales of the Coast Guard		1	2
Tales of the Peerage and Peasantry	Lady Dacre	1	8
Tales from the Operas	G. F. Pardon	1	8
Tenant of Wildfell Hall (The)	Acton Bell	1	8
Topsail Sheet Blocks		1	8
Tracy or The Apparition	Mrs. Thompson	1	2
Trial and Triumph.	Author of "The Goldbeater.	1	8
Two Midshipmen (The)	Capt. Armstrong	1	8
Uncle Horace	Mrs. S. C. Hall	1	8
War Hawk (The)	Capt. Armstrong	1	8
Wandering Jew (The)	Eugene Sue	1	2
Waverley	Sir W. Scott	0	12
Wearyfoot Common	Leitch Ritchie	1	2
White Mask (The)	Mrs. Thomson	1	2
Widows and Widowers	Do.	1	2
Will Watch		1	8
Witch Finder	S. Gaspey	1	8
Wild Irish girl	Lady Morgan	1	8
Will he marry her?	John Lang	1	8
Wood Leighton	Mary Howitt	0	12
Westminster Abbey	Author of "Whitefriars"	1	8
Young Commander (The)	Capt. Armstrong	1	8
Young Widow (The)	R. M. Daniels	1	2

A. DUMAS:—

Ascanio	1	2
The Bastille, 2 Vols	2	4
Captain Paul	1	8
Cardinal Mazarin	1	8
Countess de Charny	1	8
The Forty Five Guardsmen	1	8
The Half Brothers	1	8
Memoirs of a Physician, 2 Vols	2	4
Monte Christo, 2 Vols	2	4
Nanon or Woman's War	1	2
The Queen's Necklace	1	2
The Regent's Daughter	1	2
Rosa or The Black Tulip	0	12
The Two Dianas	1	2
The Watchmaker	1	2

Rampart Row, Dec. 1862. HERBERT & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,}
Saturday, 13th December 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange for the Mail closed with a downward tendency.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d to 2s. 011/16d
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d to 2s. 015/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	215 to 216 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	6 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	10 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	30 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	290 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs. 1,800p. sh. pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Maneckji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share ...	Rs. 100 per sh
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
hroatie Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five Franc Pieces	,,	205
Bar Silver	,,	106½ to 106⅞
Gold Leaf	,,	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 17s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2 12s. 6d.
To China To Clyde Hull	No enquiry.
Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (11th December 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	370 to 375
Old Surat	,,	380 to 385
l Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	,,	370 to 385
Oomrawuttee	,,	345 to 350
pta	,,	350 to 355
as Sawginned	,,	525 to 530
, and Nuggur	,,	340 to 345
al	,,	330 to 335
l	,,	325 to 330
tchee	,,	335 to 340
ccota	,,	350 to 355
ngalore	,,	335 to 340
UM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.		
EEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at	Rs.	6-2 to 6-3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 33 nominal.
Niger	,,	28 to 29

KURRACHEE PRICE CURRENT AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

KURRACHEE, 9th December 1862.

THE English Mails of the 3rd ultimo reached us on the 1st instant. We are also in receipt of telegraphic advices to the 10th ult., reporting a further decline in the price of cotton ; also telegrams via Galle to the 17th quoting New Orleans Cotton at 23d.

IMPORTS.—The activity noted in our last has subsided, and there has been a complete stagnation in our Import market during the past month. This is partly attributable to the continued tightness in our money market, and hopes are entertained that when money becomes more abundant a good business will be done. Holders are firm at former prices, but dealers still hold off in expectation of an impossible decline. Most of the Pathanees have gone down to Bombay, in hopes of supplying their wants on more favorable terms, but will probably come back empty handed. The stock of piece goods in Kandahar is said to be not equal to one month's consumption, but the dealers appear unable to realize the true state of the market. No orders have come from Shikarpore, were the market is reported to be entirely bare of supplies, and native merchants who had got up stocks from Bombay in anticipation of the usual demand from this source, have disposed of them again at reduced rates. No first sales whatever have been reported during the month, except about 40 bales to close a consignment, but retail transactions have taken place in the bazar at a reduction of about 3 annas on last month's quotations.

As bearing on the questions of Imports, we may mention that the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company have commenced running a line of steamers between this port and the Persian Gulf, which will doubtless have the effect of opening up fresh markets in that direction. A steamer leaves here regularly every six weeks for Bussorah.

EXPORTS.—Cotton still continues to arrive in large quantities. The market has been in a fluctuating state during the month, but since the receipt of latest telegrams reporting a continued decline in home prices, business has been nearly at a stand still. Prices have declined Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 per maund. Stocks are large, but there is little or no good cotton on the spot. Our Wool market has also been dull and declining, and the same remark applies to all descriptions of produce, which appears to be gradually finding their level. Some temporary excitement has been caused in the Seed market by heavy purchases for France, and prices, which were decling, close firm. A good deal has been done in Dates, and some large shipments go forwards by vessels now in harbour.

Tonnage is more plentiful several vessels having arrived. There is only one disengaged ship at present in the harbour, and a large vessel has been chartered from Bombay to load here direct for London.

We regret to say that the locusts, whose visit was reported in our last, have not yet left the province, and have done much damage in the districts.

COTTON GOODS.—No first sales whatever having taken place during the month, (except as noted above) we are compelled to omit our usual marginal remarks. We quote last month's rates unaltered, but retail sales have taken place at a slight decline.

YARNS.—No business whatever to report in White Yarns. We hear of 4,500 lbs. of Nos. 30 and 40 Turkey Red having been disposed of at Rs. 1-9-0.

METALS.—Nothing whatever is doing, prices are unchanged, and the market is stagnant.

OIL SEEDS.—Gingelly Seed—Arrivals of White Teel seed are pouring in from all directions, and are generally delivered against previous contracts. Besides these some 225 candies have been bought for the Cutch market at prices from Rs. 34 to Rs. 36. These parcels were tolerably free from dirt. Larger arrivals are shortly looked for, and sellers were some days past anxiously offering to enter into contracts at Rs. 35, but buyers remained firm in expectation of a further reduction, which there was every reason to expect. A large purchase of 7,000 candies for the French market at Rs. 35 has completely altered the aspect of the market. Prices are now looking up, and the same quality could not now be bought for less than Rs. 35½ or 36. Black seed, in which no business was previously doing, has also received a stimulus. The dealers have become firmer in consequence, and we quote last month's prices, with an upward tendency.

RAPESEED.—The market continues dull. The only transactions to report in Ferozepore are 150 candies at Rs. 33, 100 candies at Rs. 32½, and 350 candies at Rs. 31. There are heavy stocks in the market difficult of sale, owing principally to the greater portion of it being of inferior quality. Our quotations show a decline of Rs. 2 per candy. Ropa is nominal at Rs. 28 to 29. Some 100 candies Yellow Sonmeanee have changed hands at Rs. 31¾, and we hear of a purchase of 800 candies Yellow Sind at Rs. 29¾.

GRAIN.—The market continues very dull, and stocks difficult of sale. We quote nominal prices.

COTTON.—The market at present is dull, and business at a stand still. Prices have declined considerably during the month. The sales during the past month comprise 3,350 maunds of Nava Nugger at Rs. 31½ to 33, 2,750 maunds Dhera Mooltan at Rs. 31 to 30, 1,700 maunds Umritsur at Rs. 28 to 29¼, 80 maunds Cabul at Rs. 30, and 200 maunds Bunder Abbas at Rs. 30. More recent sales of Umritsur show a marked decline, about 350 maunds having changed hands at Rs. 26½ to 25¾. Besides these sales, the following business has been done for the new cotton :—100 maunds Mooltan at Rs. 30½, and 175 maunds Sind at Rs. 32.

WOOL.—There is a large stock of Wool in the market, chiefly of the higher descriptions. There was an active demand during the first fortnight after the date of our last circular but since then prices have declined, and the demand has considerably fallen off. Several parcels of recent arrivals of Kandahar Wool have more or less suffered from the heavy rains which visited us a fortnight ago, and have been brought to market in a wet state. The following sales have been reported :—*Kandahar*, 450 maunds at Rs. 34¾, 200 maunds at Rs. 34-1-0, 450 maunds at Rs. 35¼, 240 maunds at Rs. 35, 100 maunds at Rs. 34¾, 360 maunds at Rs. 32, 720 maunds at Rs. 28¾, 135 maunds at Rs. 30, 100 maunds at Rs. 28, 250 maunds at Rs. 30-1-0, 650 maunds at Rs. 27, 89 maunds at Rs. 29¼, 750 maunds at Rs. 26¼, and 160 maunds at Rs. 26-9-0. *Khelat*, 1,800 maunds at Rs. 28, 1,380 maunds at Rs. 27¼, 2,100 maunds at Rs. 27, 1,050 maunds at Rs. 27¾, 520 maunds at Rs. 25¼, 550 maunds at Rs. 26¼, and 75 maunds at Rs. 21¼. In other descriptions no business has been doing, but there has been a corresponding fall in prices.

SALTPETRE.—No business to report. We quote nominal prices at a slight advance on last month's rates.

OIL.—The native demand noted in our last continues, and business has been done at enhanced rates.

INDIGO.—The only business we have to report is some 44 maunds Khyrpore at Rs. 73 per maund.

HIDES.—There have been several arrivals within the last fortnight, but no business has come to our notice, Prices have slightly advanced.

DATES.—There have been some large arrivals during the month, which have been eagerly bought up. There is now no stock in the market.

MUNJEET.—No business reported. There are no good samples in the market.

GHEE, SALT, SKINS, TALLOW.—No business reported in any of these articles.

TONNAGE.—The Mermaid is on the berth for London at £3 for Cotton and Wool, and £2-15-0 for Seeds. The Akbar is also engaged for London at the same rates. The Epaminondas has been chartered in Bombay to come up here and load for London at £2-10-0 all round. The P. J. G. Burchard has been chartered at home to load cotton at Kurrachee, Cochin, Tuticorin, or Colombo. The Helen Morrow has been chartered for London at £2-15-0 for seed, and £2-17-6 for measurement cargo. The *Victoria*, a second classs ship, is still disengaged. Tonnage for Marseilles is much wanted.

EXCHANGE.—Money still continues very scarce. We quote current rates as follows :—

Bank Bills, 2s. 1d.		at 6 months' sight.
Credits, 2s. 1⅛d.	to 2s. 1,7-16thd.	
Documents, 2s. 1-7-16thd.	to 2s. 1½d.	

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM KURRACHEE.

No ships having left our harbour during the month, with the exception of the *Yarra* in ballast to Colombo, we are unable to give our usual Statement of exports.

HONGKONG MARKET.

HONGKONG, *21st November*, 1862.

Patna	$712½	a 715	No true Market.
Benares	$700	a 705	
Malwa	$745	a 750	No good drug in the Market.

LATEST QUOTATION.

SHANGHAI, *Friday Evening, Nov.* 6.
(*Closing rates for the Mail.*)

EXCHANGE,—

On London.—Bank Rate, 6 m s., 6s. 1¾d. a 6s. 1½d. per Tl.
Credits, 6/s., 6s. 2¼d. per Tl.
Bills with doct., 6/s., 6s. 6¼d. per Tls.

On Calcutta.—Bank Bills accepted 3 d/s. Rs. 300 per 100 Tls.

On Bombay.—Bank Bills accepted 3 d/s. Rs. 298 per 100 Tls.

On Hongkong.—Bank, 3 d/s. 25¼ per cent discount. Private 15 days' sight 25¾ per cent discount.

BULLION,—
Gold Bars, Pekin, 98¾ touch Tls. 16.1,
Mexican Dollars, 79.6 cents.
Carolus ,, $100 Taels.
Copper Cash, 1,420 per Tael.

OPIUM,—Malwa, New ....Tls. 575 a 580
Old ....Tls. 575 a 580
Patna, New and Old ...Tls. 550

FREIGHT,—
To London.—Tea from £2.10 to £3. Silk £4.10.
—*Daily Press, Nov.* 22.

SINGAPORE MARKET.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE.

London 6 months' sight		4s. 9½d.
Do. 3 do.		4s. 8¾d.
Do. 1 do.		4s. 8½d.
Demand		4s. 8 d.
Calcutta 3 days' sight		226 per $100
Bombay do.		226 do. do.
Madras do.		223 do. do.
China do.		5 per cent discount.
Paris 30 days sight		f5.75 per dollar.
Do. 3 do.		f7.70 do.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	$4.45
Java Guilders	270 per $100
Company's Rupees	226 do. 100

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

1 month	11 per cent per annum.
Exceeding 1 month	12 per cent per annum.

PRICES OF OPIUM.

Benares	at $622 per chest.
Turkey	none.
Malwa	do.
Patna	nominal.

—*Daily Times, Nov.* 29.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 2s. 0⅛d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s. 0⅛d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s. 0⅛d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s.	,,
Sight	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

December 9th, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, on demand On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement*.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	sight ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.........10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
,, On demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts.......................... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.......................... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
,, 4 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
,, 3 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
,, 2 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
,, 1 month's sight	2s.
,, On demand On Scotland On Ireland	1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, December 9th 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 11	Iskendershaw	Page	China 19 Sept.
	Alexandra Baring	Ballamine	Maulmain 7 Nov.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat 10 Dec.
12	Indore (s)	Browne	Hongkong 23 Nov.
	Coringa (s)	Calder	Kurrachee 9 Dec.
	Brandon	Silly	London 30 Aug.
	Berenice (s)	Scarle	Kurrachee 9 Dec.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Ship *Brandon*, from London.—Spoke the Ship *Countess of Elgin*, from Calcutta to Bombay, and the Dutch Barque *Marie*, from Batavia to Bushire, yesterday.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Dec. 12	Orissa (s)	Parish	Aden and Suez.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat.
	Histmissenga	Nacoda	Mozambique.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—132 natives.
Per Steamer *Indore*, from Hongkong.—Mr. A. Jorden, son and native servant and 10 natives.
Per Steamer *Coringa*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Yates.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—210 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Ino*, R. H. Bennie, bound to Liverpool,
Ship *Halios*, P. H. Hansen, bound to Cochin.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
C. & B. S. Co.'s Steamer *Coringa*, for Malabar Coast.
Barque *Shapoorji H erji*, for Colombo and Madras.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Edmond Kaye.—400 bags Hemp, 1,050 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass and Co. ; 12 cases Preserves Jewanjee Edaljee's Sons ; 122 bales Coir Yarn, 303 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

Herefordshire.—14 cases Cardamoms, 5¼ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass ; 178 bags Linseed, 259½ cwt., Khatsey Runchore ; 800 bags Coffee, 35¾ cwt., S. and H. Nanabhoy.

Gosforth.—600 bags Surseeseed, 900 cwt., Doolubdass Mowjee.

Windsor Castle.—7 packages Sundries, Remington and Co. ; 19 cases Chundroos, 42 cwt., Pursotum Prajgee.

For Liverpool.

Annot Lyle.—40 bales Cotton 140 cwt., Ravagur Coovergur

Howden.—56 bales Wool, 168 cwt., Mooljee Jeetha.

James Smith.—135 bales Cotton, 472½ cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Helen Douglas.—220 bales Cotton, 770 cwt., Pudomsy Virjee ; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Jeetha Jairaz ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Bhoychund Joomka ; 280 bales Cotton, 980 cwt., Morarjee Poonja.

Jalawar.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursondass Hunsraz and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton 1,750 cwt., Bachurdass Vizbhookun.

Kildare.—1 bale Wool, 3¾ cwt. ; ½ bale Cotton, 1¾ cwt., G. Burstall and Co. ; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Morarjee Doongersy.

James Livesey.—55 bales Cotton, 192¼ cwt., Maneck Bhimjee ; 100 bales Wool, 325 cwt., Baimjee Girdhur and Co.

Sea Horse.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt. ; 3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Peerless.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Raychund Sowchund ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Morarjee Cursondass ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sewmoorty Annapoory ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Premchund Raychund.

Sillery.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Runchore Merjee.

Flower of the Forest.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Cullianjee Petamber ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

Talavera.—28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., Kessowjee Bhuwanjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sewmoorty Annapoory ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., B. F. Cama ; 50 bales Wool, 140 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

G. A. Holt.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Vusunjee Hirjee.

Knight Errant.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khatsey Sewjee and Co. ; 230 bales Cotton, 805 cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee ; 100 bales Cotton 350 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass ; 500 bales Cotton, 675 cwt., Premchund Raychund ; 131 bales Cotton, 458½ cwt., Soonderjee Nanjee and Co.

Belgravia.—1,005 packages Wet Dates, 1,211½ cwt ; Wm. Nicol and Co. ; 206 bags Rapeseed, 369 cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.

Auzuline.—½ bale Cotton, 1¾ cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

Labrador.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Benares.*—40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co. ; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Meer Sassoon Mosy ; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee ; 5 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs each, Hajee Esack Hajee Ellias ; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Toogneram Sewnarron ; 10 chests M.M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Gowabhoy Chandabhoy ; 5½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Moteelall ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazul Momud Essa and Co. ; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Byramjee Dorabjee Mehta ; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjeebhoy Sazun 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Khan Mohumd Habib ; 16 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Edulje ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Currumchund Premchund.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Benares.*—31 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Calliandass, Nesserwanjee and Co. ; 10 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Edulje ; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, K. Madhowdass and Co.

For Calcutta.

Pearl.—111 bundles China Cash, 120 cwt., Ludkmedass Sewdass.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 box Gold, Gooljee Sunganey ; 1 box Gold, Hajee Zanel Aboydin ; 1 box Silk Piece Goods, 26 pieces Meer Sassoon Mosy ; 1 box Real Pearls, Soonderjee Nanjee ; 2 packages Cardamom, 5¼ cwt. ; 13 pieces Silk Piece Goods, Ramlall Bhoychund.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle)	Bombay
*946	Auckland, (paddle)	Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop)	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	China.
205	Cursetjee (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belem	Bombay.
274	Etheresy, (flat)	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Goolnaar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle)	Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle)	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
835	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus,
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	Kurrachee.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

815 City of Carlisle, Pentriath—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1192 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
1117 Edmund Kaye, W. W. Steel—F. Chambers (c. l. Oct. 30)
840 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co, (c. l. Dec. 1.)
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co. (c.l. Nov. 27.)
1044 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co. (c. l. Nov. 29.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1183 Admiral Lyons—John Tanner & Co. (c l. Oct. 28)
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co,
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Sept. 8)
1324 Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. Nov. 21)
627 Caledonia, A. McMillen.—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 14.)
1194 Charger—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Nov. 24)
577 Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1094 Elizabeth Fry—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8)
1015 Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 19)
917 Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 27)
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co. (c.l Nov. 5)
1249 G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2.)
1218 Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer. (c.l. Oct. 13)
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall,—W. & A. Graham & Co.
952 Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co.
462 Ino, Binnie—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 11)
1071 James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1108 James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
679 Jalawar, Crowthers—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Dec. 10.)
1312 Knight Errant,—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 22)
611 Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8)
710 Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay Clark & Co.
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Nov. 3)
2186 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c.l. Sept. 13)
700 Lord Brougham, Harting—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Dec. 10)
1008 Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.
866 Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. Nov. 20.)
986 Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Nov. 28)
1162 Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Nov. 8)

FOR HAVRE.

410 Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Oct. 31st)

FOR HONGKONG.

1300 Benares (s) Wright—P. & O. Co.'s (c. l. Dec. 9)

FOR CALCUTTA.

327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
800 Pearl, McFarlane. (c. l. Dec. 6)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. A. Currim Cadoo.

FOR MOULMEIN.

530 Anna Henderson, Roaffe.

FOR MADRAS.

192 Teak, Middleton—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Dec. 10.)

FOR RANGOON.

2028 Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

550 Helios, Hansen.

FOR COLOMBO AND MADRAS.

188 Shapoorji Heerji, Batta—C. Eduljee. (c. l. Dec. 12)

FOR MALABAR COAST.

916 Coringa (s), Calder—C. B. S. N. Co. (c. l. Dec. 12)

FOR KURRACHEE.

Governor Higginson (s)—C. & B. S. N. Co.'s (c. l. Dec. 9)

NOT FIXED.

630 Agincourt, Pashley—W. Nicol and Co.
612 Alexandre Baring, Ballamine—Haj. Md. Sedick.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo. (in Dock)
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
450 Atiet Rahimon, Dallas—H. Abastor Cadoo.
Barade de Lazareen (s), L. Antonie.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
283 O. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
641 China, J. Minto—Wallace & Co.
783 Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.
766 Coromandel, Smith—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1204 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1054 Crusador, J. Crew—Lawrence & Co.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J and Co.
170 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol and Co. (for sale)
624 Fort William, Castle—Canjee Leladhur.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Sitton—E. Bates and Co.
591 General Havelock, Spowart—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
760 Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
477 Good Success, MacGregor—R. J. J. and Co.
1546 Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
1063 Indore (s)—C. M. S. N. & Co.
1060 Iskendershaw, Page.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
369 Juddal Mamoon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
102 La Japan (s), M. Laportire.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1104 Malakoff, A. Harris.
109 Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
1082 Palinurus—W. Nicol & Co.
294 Pary, Nacoda—Aboolruker Mapla.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Habib.
1272 Protector, Clarke.
876 Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.
810 Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
694 Robert Ritson Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.
562 Sea Lion, W. G. Alexander—D. B. Bramhall.
1455 Simla, (s) Hackett—Lawrence & Co.
620 Shakespear, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
411 Scindian (s) T. Morris—B. S. N. Co.
1320 Uncas, Bong—Dirom, Hunter & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

967 Benares, G. P. Wright.
1600 Emeu, D. Rennoldson.
1200 Ganges, C. Wilkinson.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)
965 Salsette (s), Dundas.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

738 Akbar, Pizzey—Finlay & Co.
1171 Epaminondas, Heasley—T. Lidbetter & Co.
393 Helen Marrow, Mather—Fleming & Co.
1017 Helvellyn, Dalison—Finlay & Co.
461 Mermaid, Gibson—Fleming & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

525 P. I. G. Burchard, Bradbring—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

783 Victoria, Sanderson—Captain.

SINGAPORE.

DEPARTURE.—Nov. 20, *Hyacinth*, for Bombay.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 12.

Stock, Lieut.-Colonel, Adjutant General of the Army, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 12.

Larkins, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, to rejoin, to Poona.

Bacon, Major E. A., Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

Cowper, Lieut. H. 13th B. C., on sick certificate, to Europe.

Franklin, Capt. W. H. H. M.'s 44th Regt. to rejoin, to Belgaum.

Thompson, Lieut. J. late 58th Bengal N.I., on furlough, to England.

Wolseley, Lieut. G. B. 98th Regt. on medical leave, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Friday, 12th December 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1 The Boards of which Lieut. Colonel Lynch and Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I., and the Committee of which Colonel Callings, are President, are dissolved.

2. An European District Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble on Monday next the 15th instant, at 11 A.M. at the General Depot, Khandalla, for the trial of Private William Bowman, 72nd Highlanders, attached to the General Depot.

President.—Captain Barnes, attached 18th Regt. N.I.

Members.—Six Subalterns to be nominated by the O. C. General Depot.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Subalterns, warned for this duty, to be taken with them to the Court.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

3. At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Assistant Surgeon Davis, General Duty Presidency Division, is directed to afford medical aid to the 5-8 Royal Artillery, expected to arrive here from Kurrachee, to-morrow morning as a temporary measure.

4. At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of the Hospitals, Assistant Surgeon Dymock, is attached to the European General Hospital.

5. Major E. A. Bacon, Brigade Major has obtained leave of absence from 12th to 19th instant, to proceed to Matheran.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 11th Dec. 1862.

Under the authority of Government compensation in lieu of clothing for year 1862-63, is granted to the undermentioned ranks :—

Sappers and Miners 49 men.

	Subedar.	Jemedars.	Havildars.
24th Regt. N.I.	11	11	48

Referring to G. O, C. No. of the 9th instant, Assistant Surgeon Barrows, will accompany the Commander-in-Chief on his Tour of inspection to the North.

General No. 549 Private Water Alexander, H. M.'s 33rd Foot, is transferred to the Unattached List and placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Police as a Police Constable.

Barrack Serjeant John Layns, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the 5th December 1862.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.,

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th December 1862.

Lieut G. T. Robinson Gunnery, Officer and Officiating Naval Instructor, is allowed six days privilege leave from the 13th instant to proceed to the Deccan.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY HUNT.

WE understand the Bombay Pack of Hounds had a fair day of it yesterday. After drawing several covers unsuccessfully, a jackall was put up near the Vellard and ran across the flats to Mr. Fleming's Bungalow, round which he circled and then made for the next rising ground, from which again he took to the flats and ran into the woods below the flagstaff where he was lost.

The Hounds are, we learn, improving daily, and will, we hope, shortly afford good sport to the gentlemen who have been at such pains and expense to start the pack.

Next meet Vellard, Monday at half-past five A.M

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 6th December, the wife of Captain Scrivener, Paymaster H. M.'s 103rd Regiment, of a daughter.

At Bolarum, on the 7th December, the wife of Lieut. H. Teed, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

At Mhow, on the 4th December, the wife of Colonel R. C. Wormald, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Trinity Church, Kurrachee, on the 6th December, by the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, Senior Chaplain, Newman Burfoot Thoyts, Esq., Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, second son of Louisa, Mortimer George Thoys, Esq., of Sulhamstead Berksh re to youngest daughter of the late Colquhoun Grant, Esq., M.D., Staff Surgeon to H. M. Forces at Fanto, Ionian Islands.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "GANGES" will be closed THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th December, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 12th November.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

The Mails for MUSCAT, per steamer "*Johnstone Castle*" will be closed THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M.

SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for KURRACHEE, SCINDE, per Steamer "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON" will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
December	27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR —DECEMBER 1862.

Last Quarter	Sunday	14d.	3h. 23-6m. P.M.
New Moon	Sunday	22d.	9h. 53-3m. A.M.
First Quarter	Sunday	28d.	4h. 35-4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	13	St. Lucia, V. and M.	6 26	5 23	3 14	3 36	Date 12th Dec. Time—7h. 39m. 59s.
Sun.	14	3d Sunday in Advent	6 26	5 24	3 58	4 23	
Mon.	15		6 27	5 24	4 50	5 19	
Tues.	16	O. Sapientia.	6 27	5 24	5 53	6 28	
Wed.	17		6 28	5 25	7 2	7 38	
Thur.	18		6 28	5 25	8 13	8 46	
Fri.	19		6 29	5 26	9 10	9 15	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 13th.—The great (brass) Beezapoor gun, weighing 41 tons, cast in India, 1685.—Dr. Johnson died, 1784.

Sunday 14th.—Washington died, 1799.—Sikh War commenced, 1845.—Prince Consort died, 1861.

Monday 15th.—Storm of Gawilghur, 1803.—Second Battle of Rangoon, 1824.—Re-interment of Napoleon, 1840.

Tuesday 16th.—

Wednesday 17th.—Sir Humphrey Davy born, 1778.—Bolivar died, 1830.

Thursday 18th.—Cargoes of Tea destroyed at Boston, 1773.—Battle of Moodkee, 1845.

Friday 19th.—Dupleix failed in an attack upon Fort St David, Madras, 1747.—Riots at Manchester, 1792.—Battle of Niagara, 1813.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov 27	KURRACHEE	Dec 9
AGRA	Dec 6	LAHORE	Dec 3
ALLAHABAD	Nov 20	LONDON	Nov 3
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 25	MAURITIUS	Sept 12
ALEXANDRIA	Oct 23	MADRAS	Dec 6
BANGALORE	Dec 2	MALTA	Oct 21
COCHIN	Nov 29	MEERUT	Dec 2
CALCUTTA	Dec 3	OUDH	Dec 5
CAPE	Oct 4	PUNJAUB	Dec 3
CEYLON	Nov 17	PENANG	Nov 24
DELHI	Dec 5	RANGOON	Nov 1
FRANCE	Oct 22	SUEZ	Nov 13
HONGKONG	Nov 22	SINGAPORE	Nov 22

NOTICE.—Lady FRERE will be happy to receive visitors at Parell on Monday evening, the 15th instant, from 5 to half-past 6 o'clock, and on every subsequent Monday evening during her stay at Parell.

EWEN GRANT, Captain,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 10th December 1862.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor will be happy to receive Gentlemen at Breakfast at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock, and on every succeeding Thursday, until further notice.

Gentlemen will be pleased to signify to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting their intention of attending.

EWEN GRANT, Captain,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 11th December 1862.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette*, writes as follows :—

"This morning I came upon a string of camels laden with cotton that were journeying from Koorjah to Indore.

"The freight was at the rate of 18 rupees per camel load of 6 maunds or 3 rupees per maund. The cotton was evidently going to Bombay. Thus you see that although Koorjah is equi-distant from Bombay and Calcutta, and has far better communication with the latter city than the former yet the trade has already begun to tend to its natural outlet at Bombay. If such be the case when the communication is so imperfect, what would be the result were a railway to be made connecting Baroda with Agra."

Koorja is in the British district of Boolundshuhur, and fifty-four miles south of Meerut. It is on the Cawnpore branch of the Ganges Canal. It has through communication with Calcutta by water. Nevertheless, the merchandise from that district is conveyed by camels by a long land journey to Bombay via Indore. Could any fact show more satisfactorily that Bombay is the natural outlet for the trade of the North-West. The district from which the string of camels laden with Cotton came—Boolundshuhur, like other parts of the Doab, possesses a rich soil which produces indigo, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, millet, and various kinds of pulse. Cotton is its "staple production for commercial purposes, and might become a rich source of profit to the cultivator, merchant, and manufacturer." The writer above quoted urges the construction of a railway from Agra to Baroda. He thinks it would pay for this reason, that the line once constructed would have the greatest *through* traffic in India. This he proves by the fact that Agra can be joined to Bombay, via Baroda, by a railway seven hundred and fifty miles in length. The present distance to Calcutta is exactly nine hundred miles. "So that there can be no shadow of a doubt that Bombay and not Calcutta will be the port of the N. W. Provinces." The writer, of course, is aware of the projected line to connect Jubbulpore and Allahabad ; and does not ignore the objection in the way of his proposed scheme, from the effect which the opening of a line from Agra to Bombay would have upon that connecting line. He thinks, however, that his proposed line would not affect the projected one at all, and assigns the following reasons for his opinion. "The distance by rail from Bombay to Allahabad by the proposed line is about eight hundred miles. It is therefore absurd to suppose that goods would go down from Agra and Delhi to Allahabad, and thence to Bombay, as that would involve a run of 1,100 or 1,200 miles, which would be at least two hundred miles longer than the direct route to Calcutta, and three hundred and fifty longer than the one through Baroda to Bombay." There can be no doubt of the great political and commercial advantages of a railway from Agra to Bombay via Baroda, passing through Rajpootana ; and in all probability such a line is only a question of time. There would be only five hundred miles of additional iron road to construct, that is, from Baroda to Agra. A line from Agra to Baroda, however, would run nearly parallel with the G. I. P. Railway line, which is now being rapidly extended from Bombay to Jubbulpore. The distance between the two would be not more than a hundred and fifty miles for the greater part of the way. A system of tramway feeders to the G. I. P. trunk line, with good country roads connecting these feeders, would be a far better thing for Rajpootana than a trunk line alone passing through it. Such a trunk line, to be of any real benefit to that region of country generally, would require its feeders. These latter have only to be made a little longer, and Rajpootana would have its trunk line in the G. I. P. line now under construction. We do not think it likely that capitalists in the present circumstances of the country will think of investing in a railway from Agra to Baroda. One half the money which such a line would cost would construct the whole system of feeders, which would do more good to the district generally. The following remarks, however are worthy of consideration :—

"The utmost that the Jubbulpore line can be expected to do would be to carry all goods below Cawnpore to Bombay. The distance from Cawnpore to Bombay is about the same whether measured westwards through Agra and Baroda, or eastwards through Allahabad and Jubbulpore. All the traffic above Cawnpore ought therefore to find its way out either by Baroda and Bombay, or by Mooltan and Kurrachee. On reference to the last mode of communication, we find that Umritsur itself is fully 750 miles from the seaport of Kurrachee, or exactly the same distance that Agra is from Bombay. It therefore follows that supposing both places connected by rail with the seaports, the traffic would be about equally divided between them ; that is from a point equi-distant, between Agra and Umritsur the traffic would flow southwards by Agra, or northwards by Umritsur without any great difference in cost either way. This point occurs near Suharunpore, and in fact I believe that all trade east of the Jumna would find its way to Bombay. The teas of the Doon and produce of Rohilcund, the cotton of all the richest districts in Northern India would naturally find their way thither. I do not think a tract of country can be pointed out which more needs communication than this. Bengal is richer, it is true, but it has its splendid water communication and its Railways.

"The northern provinces though nearer England have to send their produce in precisely the opposite direction to which they would do were communication established. I have no means of telling what the difference in Home freight and insurance between Calcutta and Bombay amounts to in ordinary times ; but I note that at present the differences is £10 per ton, or 8 annas a maund in freight alone, of course the balance is against Calcutta, and it will be seen that this difference would pay railway carriage for two to four hundred miles according to the class of goods. I do not think the line I speak of could be constructed at less than £1,200 a mile, which would give a cost of £6,000,000 for the whole length. Baroda to Agra.

"This would require an income of £600,000 per annum to pay its working expenses, and insure a 5 per cent. dividend, or in other words, it would require as much receipts per mile as the Bengal division of the E. I. Railway are actually earning.

"The line, it is well known, skirts the river Ganges, and is it improbable that a line which has no such rival to contend against, will fail to earn as much, even when the difference in the wealth of the two provinces is taken into account ? The very fact of the Rajpoot states being so little known is a reason why Government should encourage the construction of a highway through them, and if instead of throwing away lakhs upon the present Bombay road they set about the construction of a Railway the change would be a wise one. In conclusion I hope that if a great deal of what I have said has been said before, you have still been put in possession of some facts that will not fail to carry due weight."

WE are happy to see that His Excellency the Governor is to preside at a meeting of the "Girls' Schools of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society" to be held at Shet Mangaldas Nathubhai's Garden-House, Girgaum, at half-past four o'clock this afternoon. The meeting is for the 'Distribution of Prizes,' which pleasing part of the business Lady Frere has kindly consented to undertake. There will be splendid illuminations in the gardens. The following Girls' Schools will be collected together at this reunion :—

Marathi-Hindu.

The "Bhau Daji" School, at Loharchal,	Pupils	115
The "Bhagwandas Purshotamdas" School, Kalbadevi	,,	74
The "Jaganath Shankershet" School, Girgaum	,,	77
	Pupils...	266

Gujarati-Hindu.

The "Mangaldas Nathubhai" School, Paidhoni	Pupils	93
The "Mangaldas Nathubhai" School, Fort	,,	44
	Pupils...	137
Total Number of Schools...		5
Total Number of Pupils...		403

This meeting will present a goodly spectacle : one which no friend of India can contemplate without satisfaction and hope. It is full of hope for the future to see so many of those who are to be the mothers of India preparing to act well their part. The mothers have a part to act which is but little understood. As is the mother, so is the son and daughter. She exercises the first and the most telling influence on the formation of character : she indeed forms it ; for the character is formed before the child leaves the nursery.

"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

It is most satisfactory to see that the highest lady in the Presidency rightly estimates the importance of native female education, and heartily encourages it. She knows what education has done for the modern female character. When we speak of education as having effected the wonderful improvement of woman in modern Europe, we mean, of course, that education which regards its subjects as spiritual, and not merely as material beings—as consisting of a conscience, an understanding and a heart ; which recognizes religion as the sphere of the first, knowledge of the second, and the affections of domestic and social life of the third ; which considers that on the first essentially depend our happiness and perfection here and hereafter, that on the second chiefly rests the business of life, and on the third the greater part of our enjoyments and comforts in the family circle and in social intercourse. This is the education under the influence of which the improvement of *woman* has exceeded that of *man* in modern Europe. All who are acquainted with the history of female character in ancient and modern Europe are aware that education has meliorated the condition of women in an extraordinary degree. It has restored them to their natural station in society, as wives and mothers, as daughters and sisters. It has given them the influence of temper, manners and affection, of sense and virtue, instead of the power of a haughty though degraded favorite, or of a wedded partner little less than a prisoner for life. It has enlarged and dignified the sphere of their duty and usefulness, has purified their feelings, cultivated their understandings, and given them a tenfold reward of virtuous enjoyments. And the women of modern Europe have nobly vindicated their rights by the honorable and efficient discharge of the higher and better duties allotted to them. May we in due time be able to write in a similar strain of the women of modern India.

THE following news received by Telegraph from the Government of India, has been placed at the disposal of the press :—

"A commercial treaty has been concluded with the King of Ava for the passage through his territories, duty free, of all merchandise to and from British-Burmah and China."

WE hear that one of the (Barrister) Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay will shortly proceed to Guzerat on Circuit.

THROUGH the kindness of a friend we have received by the steamer *Indore*, Hongkong papers to the 22nd November, and Singapore papers to the 29th idem. We have extracted from these files all that is of interest.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA.

12*th December*, 3-43 P.M.

Government Paper Four per Cent., five Rupees and half to three quarters discount.

Five per Cent., four Rupees and half to three quarters premium.

Five-and-half per Cent. eleven Rupees and three quarters to twelve Rupees premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and thirteen-sixteenths.

Freights to London, rice seventy-seven shillings and six pence to eighty shillings.

Jute and Seeds ninety-five shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen seven pounds, forty inch, six rupees and seven annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven pounds, thirty-two inch, two Rupees and fifteen annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, eighth annas per morah.

Market for piece goods slight improvement.

Market for Twist better.

MADRAS, 12*th December*.

THE steamer *Burmah* anchored from Calcutta.

WE learnt only yesterday afternoon that Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., was coming up from Hong-Kong in the *Thunder*. By some mismanagement quite according to rule, the *Telegraph Gazette* made no announcement of the gallant Admiral's approach, although, we believe, it was telegraphed in due course as public news, on the morning of the 1st instant from H. M. S. *Vulcan*. The *Thunder* arrived at her moorings about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Admiral Hope having landed, proceeded forthwith to Government House.

The *Thunder's* news is important as regards the change of foreign relations with Japan, but presents no other feature of interest ; and the late hour at which we received our letters compels us to defer our correspondence and extracts until to-morrow.—*Englishman, Dec.* 3.

THE Oriental Gas Company threw their first jets of brilliancy into Fort William on Monday night, several lamps, at the gateways and elsewhere, having shewn "the beginning of the end" of the dirty, murky, and fraudulent oil-light contract system. As the work of the Gas Company is being carried out in the garrison with thorough European energy and skill, it is expected that, notwithstanding the space that is to be lighted, and the large quantity of *materiel* that is required, the fort will be entirely illuminated within a few weeks. This done, we believe the Gas Company will continue their progress southward towards Alipore, taking the several large public buildings on the line, or near it, in their way. It is time that the universal use of gas, as a medium of public lighting, should be accepted as a necessity in Calcutta, and the miserable oil lamps in our streets and roads be swept away.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

THE following additional passengers, proceeded yesterday evening by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, to Aden and Suez :—

For Suez.—Mr. A. M. DeLoger.

For Marseilles.—Lieutenant G. B. Wolseley, 98th Foot ; and Mr. John Clover.

For Southampton.—Mrs. E. Parker, and child.

THE following passengers arrived here last night by H. M.'s steamer *Berenice* from Kurrachee :—Captain and Mrs. Soules, and 3 children ; Lieut. P. H. Greig ; Lieut. T. H. Clarke ; Lieut. H. C. Seton, 5-18 R. A. ; Lieut. and Mrs. Holt, and child, H. M. 4th (K. O.) Regt. ; Captain Davis, 3rd Regt. ; 222 men ; 63 women ; and 48 children ; of H. M.'s various Regiments.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening :—

MARCH.—"Louisen"	*Kuhner.*
OVERTURE.—"Oberon"	*Weber.*
WALTZ.—"Neapolitaner"	*Lanner.*
SELECTION.—(op) Lucia d Lammermoor"	*Donizetti.*
SCENA ED ARIA.—"Il Trovatore"	*Verdi.*
QUADRILLE.—"Kenilworth"	*Tinney.*
GALOP.—"Enz Flossen"	*Kuhner.*

THE BOMBAY DEBATING CLUB.—The postponed weekly meeting of the Bombay Debating Club, will be convened this evening at eight o'clock P.M., in the rooms of the Prabhu Seminary (verging the Funuswady Lane.)

BUSINESS.—Mr. Sadasew Balkrishna has kindly consented to read a Paper on "The Peculiar Characteristic of the British nation." The attendance of the public is earnestly solicited.

THE new Rupee has at last been issued, and nothing more ugly and more contemptible has ever been seen in this country. The design is one of which the pettiest zemindar would have been ashamed, as a combination of baldness and tawdriness painful to witness. On the one hand, we do not perceive the slightest emblem of the sovereignty of Great Britain, and the royal arms are altogether wanting. On the other hand, her Majesty is represented, not in her robes of state, but absolutely in native costume. Such a coinage is not only contemptible but an insult to royalty, and is worse than the most abject submission to native superstitions in the old days of the Company. Of course, now that her Majesty has been represented as setting the example, our Viceroy will also don the turban, and appear before the people of India as a smart as a *Bazar* zemindar. But our disgust is

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too deep for words, and for once in our lives we loathe the very sight of a rupee.—*Englishman*, *Dec.* 3.

A GOOD EXAMPLE TO BOMBAY.

SATURDAY.—We are glad to hear that the Government of India have ruled that Saturday shall be a half-holiday in the public offices for the future.

The movement, as is well known, is due to the public spirit of the mercantile body in Calcutta. Some time last year, a large number of mercantile gentlemen, originally we believe, out of regard for the calls to Volunteer Drill, determined upon closing early on Saturdays. Just at that time the Government establishments were oppressed with arrears, and it was impossible to follow the example. Gradually, however, as the pressure on each individual public office became less and less, it was found practicable to stop work at an early hour on Saturdays. One by one the Secretariats fell in to the indulgence, until those who did not become unenviable exceptions. Government, however, have now decided, and the decision is applicable to all public establishments, that they close on Saturdays at 2 o'clock. We suppose the whole of the trades-people of Calcutta will now do the same.—*Indian Mirror*, *Dec.* 1.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 12th Dec., 1862.

BROACH.—Fine and Calm.
BULSAR.—Fine, Southerly light,
CANNANORE.—Fair, N. Ther. 78.
GALLE.—Light winds and fine day. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Foggy and cool, wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair; light N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fine wind. N.E. cool.
MADRAS.—Cloudy N.E. Ther. 79.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy, strong N.E. Ther 79.
SURAT.—Fair, morning and night cool. fair day.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Report on the prospects of the Season of 1862-63 *in the Sattara Collectorate.*

In ten talooks the fall of rain was seasonable and the khureef or early crops yielded a good harvest. In the remaining districts, that is to say, in the eastern portion of the collectorate, harddly any rain fell till the end of August, and the consequence was, that the khureef crops entirely failed, grain rose to famine prices, and the people were reduced to great straits. In September and October, rain fell abundantly in the districts, including the eastern ones, and the rubbee crops promised an average yield throughout the collectorate with the exception of the district of Maun, where owing to the poor description of the soil, the rubee that was sown to replace the khurreef has not thrived.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Dharwar for the fortnight ending the 15th Nov. 1862.

DHARWAR.—Fall of rain slight and partial. The crops generally good excepting jowaree and cotton, which were attacked by grubs in some of the villages.

State of public health.—Fever and ague prevailed in a few villages.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—In Danjee talookas the khurreef crops were good. In the Deshee villages excepting those bordering on the Danjee, the crops suffered very much from the want of rain in July and August, and the yield has been less than half the average. Owing to the failure of the early rain, an unusually large area of rubbee remained unsown with the early crops and is now under rubbee. This crop promises well, and it is hoped, that its yield will make up for the deficiency of the early crop.

Public health generally good. Cholera and fever are reported in places, but there has been no general epidemic. Cattle died from starvation in July and August.

SHOLAPOOR.—Rain fell very slightly throughout the districts until the middle of August, after which however, there has been in September and October heavy showers of rain in every district of the Zillah. The early or khureef crops have failed in almost all the districts But the late or rubbee crops are reputed to be good.

State of the public health.—Cholera prevailed on the collectorate during the season under report, about 2,535 deaths are reported to have occurred from it; mortality from the cattle desease throughout the Zillah are said to be 1,830 head of cattle.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—FRIDAY, 12TH DEC.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

ROBBERY IN A TENT.—Joren Francis, a Portuguese, was brought up charged with stealing six pieces of wearing apparel and a pair of gold studs, of the value of thirty-six rupees, and three rupees in cash, the property of Mr. Robert John Bolton.

Mr. Robert John Bolton, the prosecutor stated, that he lives at Byculla, and that the prisoner is a stranger to him. He resides in a tent opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shop. On Tuesday last about two o'clock the prisoner came to his tent and applied for service. The prosecutor promised to engage him if he produced a certificate. He did not return. While out of the tent a little after ten o'clock, his box was broken open and the articles contained therein stolen. A sepoy was called and the robbery reported to him. About five o'clock, the witness went to a Banyan's shop near Kherri Tullow, with the sepoy: he identified the stolen property. The prisoner called on the prosecutor on Thursday morning and was given into custody.

Rutna Yessa, a pawnbroker deposed, that on Monday last, the prisoner pledged the coat identified by the prosecutor as his property. He advanced him eight annas on it.

Bappoo Ramjee, Police Constable No. 393, stated that the theft was reported to him, and he went to the pawnbroker's where prosecutor identified his property.

The prisoner acknowledged taking the coat.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labor for six calendar months in the House of Correction.

DRIVING ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE ROAD.—Alies Andras and eleven other Portuguese were brought up charged with driving their carts along the Byculla road otherwise than on the left or near side of the road on Thursday last.

Police Sepoy, No. 365 stated, that the defendants were driving their carts along the middle of the road, which caused an obstruction and prevented carriages from passing in due course.

The defendants denied the charge.

His Worship fined them four annas each.

SUSPICIOUS OWNERSHIP OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.—Ballia Rama Bhica Ramjee, two Hindoo boys aged respectively nine and twelve years, were brought up charged with having in their possession three Government of India Notes, one for twenty and two for ten rupees, and ten rupees in cash, which reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how they came by the same.

Police Constable, No. 18 stated, that on Wednesday night, about seven o'clock he saw a boy in the Bhendy Bazar, trying to change a ten rupee note at a Marwarree's shop when he seized him. He afterwards pointed out the two persons at the bar as their owners. They denied entirely all knowledge of the notes. The police sepoy then searched the house of second prisoner and found two notes there, one for twenty and the other for ten rupees, in an earthen pot in a basket. The second prisoner said, that the first gave him the two notes and the one to the boy who pointed out the prisoners. The first prisoner changed one note for rupees ten and kept the money in his house.

Kissun Hunseram said, he knew that No. 1 prisoner took the notes from a Banyan's pocket at Boree bunder, and afterwards first prisoner gave him a note telling him to change it. When a bell was rung the Banyan went into a railway carriage and left the notes in a handkerchief.

His Worship adjourned the case till Monday.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Suits for hearing before a Single Judge this day.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

For Settlement of Issues.

83 Byramjee Dorabjee Executor &c. *vs.* William Louden Sheriff.
94 Porshotum Morojee *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company.

For final disposal.

80 Charles Leggett *vs.* Nana Ramchunder and others
PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.
34 Adumjee Peerajee *vs.* Vullabdass Bhugwandass.
38 A. H. Campbell *vs.* Ruttonjee Framjee Wacha.
60 Hurkuntroy Nowrungroy trading &c. *vs.* Bullakidass Lalichund.
62 Kulfan Damanee *vs.* Sheriff Khan Khanjee.
70 Ruttonsey Goculdass *vs.* Lalljee Hemraz.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

Ninth Day, Friday, 12th December 1862.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR M. SAUSSE.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the prisoners convicted by the Jury the previous day were brought up to receive their sentences.

CONSPIRACY.—Hurrydass Mooljee, Jewraz Cooverjee, and Goverdhun Mooljee who were convicted of conspiracy the previous day were placed in the dock. His Lordship, in passing sentence upon them, said:—You have been all found guilty on the clearest possible testimony of having conspired to defraud Damjee Mooljee & Co. of a considerable sum of money. That conspiracy was carried out by means of forgery and fraud, and it is very fortunate for you that you have not been tried for those two respective offences; for, if you had been so tried and convicted, I should have felt it my duty to transport you all three. You have said your witnesses were not examined. If you had any witnesses, it was your own fault in not producing them before the Court. You had no excuse, you were at large on bail and had ample opportunity to get those witnesses and have them subpoenaed to give evidence on your own behalf. Now, Hurrydass Mooljee, you were the principal instigator of this fraud. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction for eighteen months; and you Jewraz Cooverjee, to be confined in rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months; and and you, Goverdhun Mooljee, to be confined in rigorous imprisonment for twelve calendar months.

The first and second prisoners who have filed their petitions in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, asked permission to be allowed to attend the Court on Monday next for their final discharge. His Lordship granted them permission to appear before the Insolvent Court for their discharge, in custody of the Jail officers.

COMMITTING MISCHIEF.—The prisoners Thavur Meetha, Hubib Kutchra, and Hunsa Heera, convicted the previous day of the charge of committing mischief, were then brought up. His Lordship in sentencing them said,—Thavur Meetha, you have been found guilty of having committed mischief to the extent of fifty rupees and upwards. You have been convicted on the clearest possible testimony of this offence. All that you have been stating here by way of defence would not avail you in the slightest degree. The sentence is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for four calendar months, and that you pay a fine of Rs. 200, and in default of payment to be imprisoned one month in addition; you, Habib Kutchra and Hunsa Heera, have been severally found guilty of committing mischief only. The sentence is that you be severally confined for one month in simple imprisonment.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—The prisoners Khemjee Kurrumchund and Suntoo woman, who were found guilty by the Jury on Wednesday last, of the murder of Verbusia Gullapa, were placed at the bar to receive sentence of death.

The prisoners on being asked by the Clerk of the Crown to say, why sentence of death should not be passed upon them according to law, simply urged that they were innocent.

His Lordship then addressed them to the following effect:—Khemjee Kurrumchund and Suntoo woman, after a full and patient investigation of the evidence that was brought against you, and of whatever evidence was brought forward in your defence, the Jury has found you both guilty of the murder of Verbusia Gullapa. You both thought at the time you were committing the murder that there was no human eye to detect you in the perpetration of the crime. Providence ordained otherwise; and there was a person watching you there, who has been the means of bringing you both to justice. If the evidence has disclosed any motive for the murder, it has been a motive so slight that you must have been so very wicked and depraved, as to be incited to the crime for the purpose of gaining a slight advantage, that of obtaining the woman Gunga for prostitution. Your conduct has shewn that you are unfit to live among your fellow-creatures. It is a painful duty and the most painful duty which those sitting on the bench of justice have to perform, when they have to pass sentence of death upon a fellow-creature. But in justice to society, and for the protection of those who live in that society, such terrible examples must be made. Those who cannot be restrained by any moral or religious principle, must be taught, if they dare to take the life of a fellow-creature, that their life must be forfeited to the law. I will not prolong your painful position at the bar by making any further observations upon the crime of which you have been convicted; but I will proceed to pass the dreadful sentence of the law upon you both;—and that is, that you be severally taken from the place where you stand in the dock to the Common Jail, and thence to the common place of execution, on a day to be hereafter named, and that there you be severally hanged by the neck until you are dead.

The prisoners, who appeared to be much affected by the sentence, requested that they might be allowed to put the noose round their necks by their own hands, and that a sweeper be not allowed to touch them. The prisoner Suntoo requested that her ornaments, which were in the hands of the police, might be ordered to be given to her mother. His Lordship said that he could make no order in these matters; and that an application must be made to Government. Prisoners were then removed from the dock.

MORNING JURY.

MR. WILLIAM GREEN,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. Peacocke; R. Sim; J. Shea; J. Jones; N. C. Richardson; R. Partridge; T. Wright; W. S. Riddell; D. Black; D. P. Bramhall; J. B. Betts.

THEFT AND MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.—Nuthooram Soonderlall and Purshia Hemraj, No. 24 of the Calendar, were arraigned on an indictment for theft and misappropriation of property of one Joseph David Rabby. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate General and Dr. Reid, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Barton and Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Khunderow, defended the two prisoners respectively.

The Advocate General opened the case by stating the facts to the Jury. It appears that on the 23rd of August last, a person named Dyall representing himself as a broker, accompanied by another person named Canjee, came to the house of the prosecutor, a Jew merchant, and offered to sell cotton, but the prosecutor refused to purchase any cotton. The next day they called again, bringing samples of cotton with them, and the prosecutor said, he had no money with him, and that he was unwilling to make any purchases of cotton as the prices were so high then. Upon this Dyall stated that he was not only a broker but also a procurer of money, and that he would make the necessary enquiries for obtaining a loan for the prosecutor. They then went away, and the next day Dyall came and told the prosecutor that everything was ready and solicited him to go with him. Dyall and prosecutor then got into a buggy and drove up to a house in Mombalevy, where they alighted and went upstairs. The first prisoner was sitting there alone in a room and Dyal introduced the prosecutor to him, stating that he was the man who wanted money, whereupon the prisoner said that he would enquire of his master and see what could be done in the matter. The following day Dyall and the prosecutor again called at the house of the first prisoner, upon which occasion the prisoner was also alone in the room. Dyall then represented to the prosecutor, that the prisoner was a large cotton dealer, and that he had consigned 500 bales of cotton to England through Messrs. Forbes & Co., that he would be ready to ship cotton for the prosecutor, that he would make enquiries of his master and let him know accordingly. After this, the prosecutor and Dyall called at the prisoner's house several days in succession, but were put off on some excuse or other, apparently to induce the prosecutor to believe that the loan was to be advanced to him as a matter of great favour. On the 28th August, Dyall again took the prosecutor to the prisoner's house, and on this occasion the second prisoner was there also. Shortly after they entered the room and had seated themselves, the first prisoner desired the second prisoner to go and fetch the Metta. The second prisoner went out and after sometime returned with the Metta, who was introduced to the prosecutor under the name of Moonilall, but whose real name appeared to Shalligram. The Metta after conversing with the first prisoner, left the room and immediately afterwards returned with a person whom he called his master. This master was also introduced to the prosecutor under the sounding name of Purdasee Maharaj, but whose real name appeared to be Mooljee. He produced a bundle of notes, and said he would lend the prosecutor Rs. 20,000, if the latter himself would produce Rs. 10,000 to shew that he was a man of credit. Prosecutor said he had no money, whereupon the Maharaj suggested to him to procure a loan elsewhere; the former assented to this proposition, and they then separated. Afterwards the prosecutor endeavoured, according to the suggestion of the Maharaj, to raise a loan. He then first obtained a loan of Rs. 2,000 from a Jew merchant named Dawood Isaac, and another loan of Rs. 3,000 from the firm of Sujoodeen Tyebjee & Co., and with a sum of Rs. 225 which he had himself, he made up the amount Rs. 5225. Having this money in his possession, prosecutor went to the prisoner's house on the 1st September, accompanied by a peon of Dawood Isaac, the latter probably suspecting something was wrong. He saw the first prisoner and informed him that he had got the money required by the Maharaj. The first prisoner then directed the second prisoner to fetch the Metta, and the Metta in the same way fetched the Maharaj. The Maharaj on his arrival asked the prosecutor to produce the money; and as soon as the latter produced the bundle containing the money, the Metta alias Shalligram snatched it from his hand and threw it into the lap of the Maharaj. The Maharaj took up the bundle and was very coolly walking away with it, but the prosecutor caught hold of him Shalligram separated them and the Maharaj quietly walked down, got into a buggy, and drove away with the plunder. Prosecutor went up to the window, and raised an alarm, but was instantly seized by the two prisoners and Shalligram and forcibly removed to an inner room where they kept him in restraint. While the prosecutor was in that position, they told him not to be frightened, and kindly assured him that the Maharaj was a jolly good fellow and would return him the money. They afterwards induced the prosecutor to go with them in a buggy in search of the Maharaj; they drove to the Gowallia Tank but not finding the Maharaj they returned to the house. Shortly afterwards when it became dark, several persons came into the room and commenced gambling with dice and money. While the game was going on the police came, and seized all of them including the prosecutor. The charge of gambling was investigated before a Magistrate, and the prosecutor was discharged. Soon after he was discharged, prosecutor laid an information before the police Magistrate, and took out a warrant against the prisoners and their comrades. The prisoners were apprehended, but the others escaped. The learned Advocate General said he would establish the facts of this daring and outrageous robbery by evidence, and trusted the Jury would return a verdict consistent with the evidence and such as would furnish a wholesome example for the protection of the interests of the society.

Several witnesses were then examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton then on behalf of the first prisoner addressed the Jury for nearly an hour, commenting upon the improbabilities of the story narrated by the prosecutor. The gist of the defence was that this was nothing more than a gambling transaction, and that the prosecutor's case, which was based on fiction, was that of a defeated and unsuccessful gambler trying to recover his losses by a criminal prosecution. There was not a pin to choose between the prosecutor and the prisoners who all belonged to one company keeping a common gambling-house in the place where it was said the prosecutor was robbed. It might be true that the prosecutor obtained loans of money from some of his friends, but this was all for the purpose of gambling, and it could not be for obtaining further advances from the prisoners; and the scuffle which was said to have taken place was nothing more than a gambling scuffle arising out of the prosecutor losing his money in the game.

Mr. Bayley for the second prisoner also addressed the jury at some length to the same effect, and urging that the whole of Rabby's story had been trumped up for the purpose of recovering the money he had lost in gambling, and that taking the whole of the other evidence, excluding his testimony, to be true, it proved that there was a scuffle in a gambling-house, and did not prove there was a robbery committed by the prisoners.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the jury retired for about ten minutes, and returned with a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship said the prisoners appeared upon the evidence to belong to a gang of swindlers, and had it been in his power, he would have transported them. The sentence was that they be severally confined in rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The Court adjourned at 6 P. M. There is only one more case remaining to be tried.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

KURRACHEE, 6*th Dec.* 1862.

THE departure of the steamer *Berenice* to-day affords me an apportunity of furnishing you with a few notes, though this communication must necessarily be brief, as I was not prepared for the postal notice that the mail would close so early as 10 o'clock.

Most of our officials have left this to rusticate in the districts; for a tour in the cold weather is decidedly pleasant, and offers attractions to not only to casual tourists and Government officials, but to ardent sportsmen. It was only a fortnight since, that official intelligence was received of a tiger having been seen in one of the forests of Shikarpore: the beast observing a native collecting honey attacked him, and wounded him pretty severely. Doubtless, we shall hear of our friend some of these odd days. The Major General Commanding the Division went up to Hydrabad this week to inspect the 5-18 Royal Artillery previous to their departure for Belgaum. The men are expected to arrive by rail to-day to embark on board the *Berenice*, having been relieved by the 2-18 Royal Artillery.

The erection of the Frere Hall will not be commenced so soon as was anticipated, as the Commissioner has suggested to the Municipal Commission the desirability of contributing a sum of 50,000 Rs. when, if the Chamber of Commerce wish to avail themselves of the building by a contribution of 10,000 Rupees, a handsome and commodious structure can be erected; and it is gratifying to record that, the Municipal Committee have assented to the proposition of Mr. Mansfield. I doubt not that the Chamber will add their quota, and thereby reserve to themselves a commodious apartment for their office. There will be a new design for the Hall, Mr. Brunton, Chief Engineer, Sind Railway, now in England, having been requested to offer a premium of £50 for the best selected plan. The building will be an ornament to the place, and will commemorate the services of Sir Bartle Frere while Commissioner in this province.

A shocking murder was committed on the 1st ult., on a hill district, in one Omed Ally's territory. Two residents, it appears, went within the Khelat boundary to purchase sheep, and had in their possession a sum of money. This, of course, excited the cupidity of some hill men, who at once fell upon the villagers, and killed them on the spot. The Frontier Superintendent has been advised of the murder; and, doubtless, he will call on the Khelat authorities to take measures to apprehend the murderers. At Halla in this Collectorate, a fire broke out in the domicile of a Hindoo resident, and ere the devouring elements could be arrested, the unfortunate man lost his all, including *his equine* property. A German soldier committed suicide last Thursday night by shooting himself with his musket. The reason for this rash act has not been made known as yet. Another! One of the gentler sex, stricken in years, and suffering from insanity, left her house, and while unobserved by her friends and relatives, shuffled off this mortal coil by hanging herself. Her sorrowing relatives, on the mournful intelligence becoming known, came to the spot to see her a corpse! Let me turn to notice the sad end of another of the same sex. A girl in an Hydrabad hamlet, happened to pass by in too close proximity to an unruly donkey: the animal kicked her, and the girl fell to the ground senseless. She expired from the effects of the kick.

I extract the following letter from the Sukkur correspondent of the *Sindian*, for the benefit of your readers:—

"The Tug A of the Indus Steam Flotilla, which left Mooltan on the 28th ultimo, arrived here yesterday, and left again this morning. The steamer *Indus*, of the Oriental Inland Company, was lying at Mooltan undergoing repairs when the tug left, the paddle wheels having received considerable damage on the return passage from Bhawulpore. The *Indus* left Sukkur on her journey up river on the 4th October and arrived at Mooltan after an attempt to reach Ferozepore on the 24th ultimo, taking fifty-one days in endeavouring to do that which was pronounced by practicable men as an utter impossibility. Besides the time lost, the cost of the crew, &c., the expense of unloading and loading the cargo several times, the Company must be put to considerable expense on account of the damage said to have been sustained by the steamer and flats; and now their other steamer is attempting the same journey. It is reported she is about seven miles up the Sutlej. We are likely to hear of some startling events soon in connection with this company, one of which is the placing of poles made of bamboos on the banks of both rivers to which lights are to be attached of a night for the purpose of showing those in the steamer where the channels are, and it is even reported that the "destruction" engine, as it is now called, and which is at Mooltan bunder, is to be taken to the bank of the Sutlej in the low season, and in the event of either of the steamers getting into shallow water, it is to plunge in and *puckerow* the steamer and make it crawl over the ground, whether it will or not."

The traffic from Kohistan and Lus Beyla during the week ending yesterday was 427 men, bringing 829 camels, 1 horse, 21 bullocks, and 225 donkeys; while the traffic from Khelat and Candahar during the same period was, 89 men, with 269 camels, 1 horse, and 33 donkeys, with a stock of market supplies.

A cotton merchant died very suddenly on Thursday; the body was conveyed to the Civil Hospital for a post mortem examination. It would appear, by a local print, that the deceased, who was a robust and healthy man used to complain to his friends and relatives of pains in his chest and stomach. On the day in question, the deceased walked from Camp to Kurrachee to transact business, and whilst so occupied he was between 3 and 4 P.M., suddenly seized with acute pain about the region of the heart, and entering a wool and cotton yard, he retched twice, bent down his head and expired. There were no marks of injury whatever observable upon the body, neither any mark or appearance of disease. The Jury, composed of four respectable natives, taking the report of the circumstances attending his death into consideration, returned the following verdict: "that death resulted from natural causes."

A railway accident occurred on the 18th ultimo, resulting in some damage to waggons. The Harbour Works' train ran into a siding at Wahgode crossing when the Engine got entirely off the line. The damage done to the waggons was trifling. Great credit is due to the Locomotive Superintendent Mr. Snowball and his staff, for the quick and workmanlike manner in which the Engine was again landed on the rails. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the Pointsman on duty.

A Constable and Bailiff named Maugin has been suspended from the duties of his office, by Lieut. Grant, Deputy Magistrate of Sehwan. The man was summoned to attend the Court at Sehwan on duty, when he was found by the person, entrusted with the delivery of the Summons, in the back room of his house in a state of intoxication, and totally unfit for duty. A few days after this, Lieut. Grant had occasion to see him, when the Constable was found to be suffering from the effects of drink. He has been discharged from his appointment. This is a great blow to him, for, I hear, he has a large family, and hitherto bore a good character. Correspondents usually commence their epistles by a notice of the weather; but I shall depart from this time-honored rule by winding up with the following memo. of the Register for the past week; the maximum rise in the thermometer you will see is 79 in the afternoon, and 60 in the morning:—

29th Nov.	60	79
30th ,,	58	77
1st Dec.	58	77
2nd ,,	50	78
3rd ,,	60	78
4th ,,	60	79
5th ,,	62	77

POONA.

HIS Excellency Sir W. Mansfield and personal Staff left this yesterday by the afternoon's train to Bombay, for the purpose of proceeding to the intended tour of inspection through Goozerat.—*Observer, Dec.* 11.

BENGAL.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.—During the past week, two gentlemen, an M. A. and a B. A., from the English Universities, have joined the Financial Secretary's office as assistants. The event is of good augury, and we therefore mention it so prominently. These appointments are unequivocal indications of the sincere desire of Government to obtain men worth having for our money, to carry on the details of the administration. They are heavy blows to protegeism.—*Indian Mirror, Dec.* 1.

THE Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor Genenral was held this day at the usual hour, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. Mr. Harington was prevented by indisposition from attending.

His Excellency the President presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider all proposals to alter or amend the rules for the conduct of business, on the correspondence referred for their consideration by the Council. The alterations proposed in the report were not of very material importance; such as they were, they tended in close proximity with the existing rules. It was perfectly obvious that, according to the Act of Parliament the Legislative business and the Executive business of the government of India were distinct from each other only in the form which it assumed regarding those two functions, but in point of fact there was only one Council of the Governor General of India. It was therefore considered hardly consistent, under such circumstances, to hold their sittings at definite periods, which had hitherto been more as a matter of convenience. Therefore the term "session" had been omitted from the rules, and the Governor General would have the power of calling a meeting of the Council whenever the exigency of the public service required it. It was a matter of very great importance that such power should be vested in the Governor General, as a short time ago an instance occurred shewing the justness of that observation. They would remember when the High Courts were established, some legislative enactment became necessary in order to give effect to the carrying out of that measure in a more satisfactory and efficient manner, and though they had adjourned for that session the Council met for that purpose. It was thought necessary, in framing the rules, to carefully avoid all technicality, and as the word "session" had a technical but recognized meaning, implying a degree of certainty as to time and duration, it was thought necessary to expunge it from the rules. His Excellency must mention, however, that, in making this change, it was not his intention to depart from the existing rule regarding the period of the year at which they were to assemble. He would still be mindful as to what would be the most convenient time to call them together, when there were a number of measures to be brought forward. The Council would then assemble and sit till such time those measures were disposed of, and after that suspend their operations for the current year. He should always, as far as possible, abstain from calling a meeting at other periods of the year than those at which they now sat. One other alteration he would notice in the Bill, was, that the Governor General in Council had the authority, during the time the Council was not sitting, to introduce a Bill and to order its publication at once. This, of course, would supersede the practice hitherto followed, which required three months' notice before any Bill could be passed. It was very important that the Governor General should be vested with such a power, so as to avoid the great delay caused by the publication of the Bill for three months before it became law. This could only be done before by suspension of the standing orders.

Mr. Maine, for Mr. Harington, presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XI of 1862, to alter the duties of customs on goods imported or exported by sea.

He also moved that the introduction of the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, and the motion that it be referred to a Select Committee, be postponed in consequence of the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Harington.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday next.—*Englishman, Dec.* 3.

ASSAM.

WE hear that one of the Ranees, the wife of the present Rajah of Assam, has applied to the Government of Bengal for a pension. Our readers will probably remember that this young Rajah, Kundepessur Sing, was brought down to Calcutta during the late mutiny, and kept at Burdwan under surveillance. He was subsequently released. Kundepessur Sing, is the great grandson of Poorender Sing the last independent Rajah of Assam. During the Burmese War in 1825 the British Government took possession of Assam, and placed Poorender Sing on the *guddee*, on condition that he should pay annually a certain stipulated sum in the shape of tribute to this Government. But in the course of a few years, the misgovernment of Poorender, as was to be expected, gave ample cause of dissatisfaction to the British Government, and Assam was consequently annexed with the British territories. Poorender Sing was offered a pension, which was indignantly refused. Poorender died, and the British Government offered again a pension to his son, who, like his father, rejected the offer.—*Hurkaru, Dec.* 3.

SIND.

BOAT AND COTTON BURNT.—A country boat valued at Rs. 5,000, and laden with a quantity of cotton belonging to Herjee Bhimjee, took fire accidentally, while lying anchored near the Custom House Upper Bunder, on the 1st instant, and was consumed with her cargo, which was intended for exportation to Bombay and was worth about Rs. 2,000, making a total loss of Rs. 7,000.—*Our Paper*, (*Kurrachee*), *Dec.* 5.

THE Locusts, we regret to say, have again visited Kurrachee. They made their re-appearance last Tuesday, and were flying over the station in all directions yesterday. They seem determined to leave nothing standing in the shape of verdure. The grass which promised to be plentiful this year, has been all but destroyed, and what can be procured must fall little short of grain in value to those who have horses to keep.—*Id.*

SINGAPORE.

THE British steamer *Bombay Castle* Captain Wadge, from Bombay with dates to the 8th instant, arrived at New Harbour this morning. She carries for Hongkong 1,237 chests Malwa Opium. She brings no later news than we are in possession of from Europe, her latest Telegrams being from London 17th Oct.—*Daily Times*, *Nov.* 27.

THE *Bombay Castle* sailed at day-light for Hongkong.—*Id, Nov.* 29.

THE British steamer *Indore*, Captain Brown, from Hongkong with dates to the 23rd instant, arrived at New Harbour this morning. The *Indore* reports of having seen a steamer supposed to be the *Singapore*, 20 miles outside Hongkong steering inwards.—*Id.*

TRINGANU.

WE can account in no other way for the very decided animus displayed by some against the course taken by our Government in its dealings with Tringanu, than by attributing it to strong personal feelings, mixed, perhaps, with a touch of that sympathy which our countrymen are ever prone to accord to the weak when opposed to the powerful. For ourselves, we have endeavoured by a careful study of the question in all its bearings,—and a strict enquiry into the history of the parties concerned to arrive at a fair and even handed opinion with respect to it. The result of these enquiries and this study has been clearly indicated by us; and we regret to think that there should be so many who dissent from our own views. We should be sorry indeed even to notice, much less to contradict, the motives which have too plainly been attributed to us by those who, eager and enthusiastic in a cause which appeals to the weaker and perhaps the better part of our natures, have forgotten the high duty which we owe to ourselves, and to our own prestige in the Peninsula.

The families of the present rulers of Johore and Pahang had Supreme Power in their respective states when we first settled here. We found them in power, we accepted their right to that power, made Treaties with them, and in every way recognised them as the lawful sovereigns. Their right to be so accepted and recognised was established then to the satisfaction of our Government's Agents, who at that period were much more likely to understand the rights of the different claimants than we are at this distance of time. During the forty years that have elapsed, that power has been preserved to these families, and when our Government two years ago peremptorily refused to allow Sultan Mahommed (the ex-Sultan of Linga) to assert his claims to the Sovereignty of Johore and Pahang, it took the only course open to it; for to have been hesitated in the matter would have been an act of gross injustice to the present rulers, and an entire stultification of our own right to the possession of Singapoor. Our course was then adopted, and all that has occurred since is nothing but the following of it out.

The ex-Sultan of Linga, however, persevered in his claims; Wan Ahmat was kept in arms in Pahang: and the Sultan himself proceeded to Siam to seek the aid of the King there, who sent him down to Tringanu with instructions to the Sultan there to afford him every aid. As soon as this came to the knowledge of our Government, a demand was made by Sir Robert Schomberg to the King of Siam for the immediate recall of the ex-Sultan of Linga; a promise to this effect was made and had it been done at once, and difficulty would have been avoided and peace restored to the Peninsula without bloodshed on coercion. The promise, however, was not kept, and we experienced a little double dealing in the matter which was not exactly creditable to the Court of Siam. In the meantime hostilities had assumed a larger scale; Pahang was invaded by a considerable force, an embargo was placed by the Sultan of Tringanu on the exportation of rice or provisions to Pahang, and that country reduced to considerable distress; its commerce interrupted and its people starving. Our Government still relying upon the promise of Siam did not interfere. But it came apparent, at last, that we were being trifled with, and direct interference was resolved upon.

We come now to the justice of our interference. It has been urged by those who are opposed to our own views, that we would not have presumed to deal with any European power, however in insignificant, as we have dealt with the Sultan of Tringanu. We maintain, that as our relations with the people of a Native State differ from our relations with an European State so do our obligations differ. But taking it even in the same light as we would a similar disturbance in Europ, we cannot see where our conduct has been unjust or even arrogant. Let us imagine a European state, with whom Great Britain and the other great powers are in alliance, say Portugal, and suppose an attack to be made upon the existing dynasty from any organised political party; and suppose, that this party, unable to maintain a footing in Portugal, was allowed to make its head quarters in Spain, to furnish and equip its armies there, to procure supplies and prepare for war; and suppose that Spain, in addition to this, were to interdict the sending of provisions across the frontier and stop all communication with a view to exhaust Portugal; would or would not Spain be held amenable by those States in alliance with Portugal? There can be no doubt about it, she certainly would. Such is now the position of Tringanu with respect to ourselves. The Sultan of that country affords not merely an asylum to the ex-Sultan of Linga, but allows him to equip and recruit his army, for the purpose of invading Pahang; and aids him still further by stopping the exportation of rice to Pahang. That we have the right, then, to interfere in any way we choose, seems to us clear. Neither can fault be found with the manner of our interference, though we may regret that it has not yet been attended with success. The great object with our Government, was to terminate disturbances as quickly as possible and with the least possible loss of life. The most probable means of accomplishing this was to withdraw the head of the movement entirely out of the country; and it was thought that a formal demand for the delivery of the ex-Sultan of Linga made, with an appearance of determination, upon the Sultan of Tringanu would effect this. Every means were taken to render compliance with this demand both easy and honorable. When the Sultan of Tringanu objected that he feared the Court of Siam, an offer was made to take the ex-Sultan by force, if no opposition was offered by the Tringanu forces; and again, to convey him to Siam with all Native honors. But these proposals were refused or trifled with, and it remained either to land 200 or 250, marines and take the ex-Sultan against his own followers combined with the forces of Tringanu, which numbered over 3000, or to bombard the Town, in the hope that the people, rather than have their property destroyed, would compel the Sultan to comply with our demand. The first course was attended with danger and would certainly have caused a great loss of life; the second seemed the most feasible and was adopted. The result has not been as anticipated, and it is unfortunate that some lives have been lost and considerable property destroyed, especially when, owing to the season of the year, we cannot follow up the blow. This misfortune however is one which the country has brought upon itself and which we have inflicted in the clear execution of our duty: and moreover is one which, lest us hope may not be altogether barren of good result.—*Dialy Times, Nov.* 26.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

M. MIRES called on Monday last a meeting of the unfortunate shareholders of the Chaisse Generale des Chemins de Fer, in order, as he said, to communicate to them a plan by which they may to some extent redeem the losses they have sustained through him. But, just as they had assembled, a commissary of police arrived, and by order of the Government made them disperse without hearing Mires. This was done at the request of the liquidators of the Company; but it is considered a great hardship both for the shareholders and for Mires. If the latter really has a plan to offer which is worth anything, he ought to be allowed to state it, and even if he has none, his meeting would have done no harm to any one.

FRENCH MARITIME ENTERPRISES.

(*From the Correspondent of Economist, Nov.* 1.)

AT no time in this country were maritime enterprises so important as now. The Messageries Imperiales Company, as is known, has just established a monthly line of steam navigation between Marseilles and India and China, and before many months shall have passed away will doubtlessly have a fortnightly one. The Transatlantic Company has established regular communications with Mexico and Brazil, and before long will have lines from Havre to New York and to other parts of America. Companies for employing steamers on canals and steam tugs on rivers have been formed. Capital has been subscribed for starting an important Maritime Assurance Company, under the name of the French Lloyds, and one or two Companies of the same character of lesser importance are projected. A newspaper to be specially devoted to maritime affairs is about to be founded. All these enterprises are Parisian but in the great seaports others are *dit-on* contemplated. In a word, public attention is seriously turned to nautical undertakings, and the probability is that all of a really serious character will obtain energetic support.

The Transatlantic Company entertains the hope of competing successfully with the English lines, and even of taking from them all, or nearly all, the passengers and goods of the Continent. On its New York line it intends to employ five steamers of 1,000 horse power, and two of 850, and the aggregate of steam power will be superior to that of the Cunard line. Between the West Indies and Aspinwall it will have six steamers of 850 horse-power and about 340 feet in length, and they will be larger and more powerful than the vessels of the Royal Mail Company.

In order to give the desired development to maritime enterprise, which has hitherto been very backward in this country, it is necessary (as was recently pointed out by the Council General of the Department of the Herault) to do away with the maritime inscription (as the naval conscription is called), which is terribly oppressive to seafaring men and to merchant shipping: it is also necessary, though the shipping interest thinks otherwise, to introduce in the merchant navy the system of complete liberty which has been attended with so much success in England, accompanying it of course, by the abolition of the innumerable, most expensive, and most vexatious regulations imposed on shipowners as regards the number of men employed, the paying, feeding, and lodging of them, the transfer of them from one ship to another, &c., &c., The Government has had all these matters for some time under consideration, and has made them the subject of an *enquete*. It is to be hoped that it will soon come to a prompt decision on them, and that the decision will be in a liberal spirit.

INDIAN PRESS.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

(*From the Indian Empire, Nov.* 29.)

THE rumour that Sir Charles Trevelyan is the Financial Member elect of the Viceroy's Council has assumed a demi-official form; it has been announced by successive telegrams and is believed in official circles. There is an air of eccentricity about the appointment on the one hand, and its acceptance on the other, which would probably be suggestive of doubt in any other instance, but which seems to impart authenticity to the intelligence where Sir Charles Trevelyan is concerned. We feel pretty sure that the statement of such an appointment in respect to any other person as peculiarly situated in respect to the Indian Government, both here and in England, would be very apt to be discredited, but from the very first that Sir Charles Trevelyan was named as the possible successor of Mr. Laing, nobody felt incredulous. It was generally looked upon as fairly coming within the ordinary range of probable events, and now there would seem to be no room for doubt that common expectation on this point will ere long be fully realized.

Without meaning the slightest disparagement to the individual, or detracting in the least from his public character, it may be said of Sir Charles Trevelyan, that he is nothing if not notorious, whether he will or no; this has been ever the predominating feature in his public life whether in India or England. His has unquestionably been an honorable and successful career and on the whole perhaps a bright one; but in the highest sense, he can scarcely be said to have acquired much fame. It has however fallen to his lot over and over again to say and do things which have certainly earned for him public notoriety; commencing with the Colebrooke revelations down to the date of the Anti-Income Tax Minute, many occasions and many incidents may be found in the course of his public life that might be adduced in illustration of this.

Those, therefore that can take a distinct retrospect and recalling to mind the callow Civilian in the Lucknow Residency, are able to follow him through the varied stages which he has passed in his public character, will perhaps feel most anxious at the prospect of his return to this country once more. The friendly solicitude of some may even suggest the enquiry, "what will he do next?" But our anticipations are of a more cheerful complexion both on account of the country itself, as well the Financial Member elect. We cannot say that we see our way clearly through the argument which has been set up in some quarters in approval of the selection, namely, that Sir Charles is "destitute of judgment," "inclined to rashness," "dominated by conceit," and afflicted by the "radical mania for overturning men and systems," and *therefore* "Sir Charles makes an admirable subordinate." But there is nevertheless great reason for the public to look upon the appointment with self-gratulation. We believe scarcely another individual could be named in whom can be found united so many of the special qualifications for the high and important post. In him will be secured a trained English statesman, with none of the risk likely to arise from the too common proneness of a certain class of rising English statesmen to job for party, or make political capital with Manchester. Moreover, to the most enlightened principles of political science, he combines a thorough knowledge of the soundest systems of finance and taxation, while superadded to the whole will be found in him matured Indian experience. To say aught of Sir Charles Trevelyan's integrity or independence as a public man would be simply impertinent. Of his peculiar fitness for the high responsibility which he is understood to have undertaken, a sufficient idea may be formed from what has already been stated.

Still there will be some likely to feel a sense of distrust at the appointment. Perhaps pointing to the Madras protest against the Income Tax, unfavourable deductions will be drawn in respect to Sir Charles as the Financial Member of Council. But that celebrated Minute must be considered and judged in two distinct points of view. The fatal force and dangerous conclusiveness of all that was advanced in that document against the obnoxious impost, gave strength to the objection that was universally felt to its imprudent and inopportune inception and ultimate promulgation. That mistake and its consequences must always be lamented, but Sir Charles has survived to see his authoritatively expressed opinions on the Income Tax substantially adopted by universal consent, and practically upheld even by Mr. Wilson's immediate successor. Doubtless it will be the sweetest revenge to him to repeal and trample out at the Capital the very tax which was the means of his temporary discomfiture at Madras. And when this consummation is reached Sir Charles' friends may be assured that once more his popularity will be on the ascendant.

As to the absolute necessity of appointing a Financial Member in England, we do not feel called upon to give any decided opinion. We are inclined to think that there are as good men on the spot as could be obtained by importation. This is susceptible of ample demonstration by past experience and personal examples, were it necessary to appeal to either. But we have no hesitation in saying that if a Financial Member must be appointed, and the choice restricted to the English market, scarcely a better selection could be made than that reported by the telegrams. At any rate, there is one fact that ought not to be over-looked. Should Sir Charles Trevelyan really return to India as is now expected, and he achieves the success and attains the popularity which we have ventured to anticipate for him, we hope it will in common candour be remembered that after all he is only an old Indian Official.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(*From the Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 3.)

ON the morning of the 6th of November a fair was held on the banks of the Ravee, and while the road between that river and the city of Lahore was thronged with an amazing multitude of people, principally women and children, suddenly the dense crowd was charged by a mounted officer, an exploit which resulted in a little girl being knocked over by the excited horse, which, we trust, may induce our Gracious Sovereign to decorate its rider with the V. C. After accomplishing this gallant feat, the officer, (after a short halt)—doubtless thinking of Ballaklava—put spurs to his horse, and again set off at full gallop, flogging the men, women, and children, right and left, in order to make them clear the road—*bagh-a-ballagh* or, to adopt his own expression, in answer to the enquiry put him of why he whipped the people:—" because they would not get out of the way."

Two gentlemen were witnesses to the conduct we have described, and actuated by public considerations, they deemed it an imperative duty to represent the matter to the authorities, with a view that cognizance might be taken of it judicially. In short, they constituted themselves the prosecutors, and, as such, on the morning of the occurrence, they charged the defendant with having committed an offence under Section 279 of Act XLV of 1860, known as the *Indian Penal Code*, and demanded, not as a favor, but as a right, that its provisions should be made applicable to the reckless horseman, in the event of being successful in proving their complaint to the satisfaction of the Magistrate. The Section in question runs thus:—

279.—Whoever drives any vehicle, or rides, on any public way in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description (*i. e.* with or without labor) for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Our object in writing at present is not with the intention of discussing the merits of the charge, nor the culpability or otherwise of the person accused—though it may be necessary to say that the defendant was proved to be guilty in the most clear and convincing manner—but in order to comment upon the unsatisfactory way in which the Magistrate did his duty—or, perhaps, it would be more accurate to say, did *not* do his duty.

The offence was committed, and the charge made on the 6th ultimo, yet the case was not called on for trial until after the lapse of six days, on the 12th, by which time the girl and her family had left Lahore for Umritsur; and therefore were not available as witnesses had their evidence been required. The delay we consider to have been most improper; and although we do not impute its occurrence to any desire to impede justice on the part of the Magistrate, nevertheless it was calculated to do so; for, had the injury to the girl resulted in death, ample time was thus afforded to have allowed the homicide to escape; and, moreover, who can say that, as it was, the girl and her friends were not induced to leave the jurisdiction at the instance of the defendant? Of course, we do not imagine it was so, in this case, through there was nothing to prevent it. In "offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals," it is clearly the Magistrate's business to enquire into them without any delay whatever, in order that, should their existence be proven, immediate steps may be taken to remove the nuisance, restrain the evil-doer from continuing his practises, and protect the public. We therefore maintain that the case not having been called on for so long a period after the information was laid, was a most unjustifiable proceeding, and a perversion of justice, for which the authority, whoever he may have been, who is responsible for it should be called to account by his superiors.

The case, as we have said before, was ultimately heard on the 12th ultimo by the junior Assistant Commissioner, a member of the Civil Service, who, we are bound to acknowledge, exhibited great patience and much discrimination in conducting the proceedings. In fact, nothing could have been better done in all essential particulars, except in one instance, namely, his permitting the defendant to occupy a seat on the bench, while the prosecutors, to whom the same compliment was offered, having declined the accommodation, were standing during the whole trial, (which may have occupied nearly an hour) in the body of the Court. The apparent distinction, we are perfectly aware, was quite unintentional on the part of the Magistrate; in fact, as we have already said, he offered chairs to both parties alike, but, nevertheless, we would take this opportunity of impressing upon all judicial officers the impropriety of permitting any parties to a suit, whether high or low, to appear to be on an equality with themselves, especially treating one with more deference than other, or with more familiarity in open Court, for most surely this conduct produces in the native mind an impression unfavourable to the impartiality of the occupant of the seat of justice. We commend to universal imitation the behaviour towards ourselves of the learned Doctor of Civil Law, whom we hope will soon again preside over the Small Cause Court at Lahore. Being party to a suit which we had determined to defend, we entered Mr. Thornton's Court, and, at his invitation, took a chair beside him, but the moment we mentioned the object of our visit, he stood up, and with civil firmness, desired us to remove to the front of the bench, which we did with willing alacrity, perfectly conscious that we had thoughtlessly made a mistake in not at once declining the seat at his desk, knowing, as *we* did, which *he* did not, why we had called. We should be glad were every Judicial Officer directed to observe the same excellent—not only that, but honest and impartial—principle in dealing with plaintiffs, defendants, and witnesses of every creed, country, and color, the neglect of it being, on many occasions, productive of doubts—which no one can deny are reasonable—whether the Judge is, or is not more friendly disposed towards one party than to another. In fact, every Magisterial Officer should be strictly prohibited from receiving visitors in his Court or Office, except those only who call on matters strictly connected with the office or department of the official. Like the cook and housemaid at home, no followers ought to be allowed.

After the evidence had been given, and the defendant had replied, one of the prosecutors stated to the Magistrate that, having no personal object to gratify, they hoped he would deal leniently with the defendant, as they considered the infliction of a small fine would serve as a sufficient warning, and prevent the offence being repeated—whereupon his Worship explained that he had not heard the case under the provisions of the 279 Section of the Penal Code, but under the ordinary Police Act, the penalty provided in that being less severe. Now, we assert that the Magistrate had no option in the matter, but was bound to entertain the case, and decide it, agreeably to the provisions under which the information was laid. If he believed the Section quoted by the prosecutors in their original written statement, on the strength of which the summonses were issued, did not apply, he ought simply to have dismissed the case; and he clearly exceeded his authority in substituting one rule of law for another, without the previous sanction of the promoters of the action. This was perhaps merely an error in judgment, but it was no less a perversion of justice on that account, and we hope notice of it may be taken by high judicial authority.

After making the remark upon which we have commented, the Magistrate then dismissed all the parties to the case, observing that he would deliver judgment at some future period. Now, this we take to be a more serious error than even the other mistakes on which we have animadverted. The Magistrate ought, there and then, to have given judgment in the presence of all parties, whereas, by delaying to do so, he has laid himself open to the suspicion that he desired to give the defendant the opportunity of invoking clemency by means of those "honorarium" measures to which natives imagine no judge of any creed has any repugnance believing, as they do, that human nature has provided all men alike with itching palms. The Magistrate in the case before us, is an honorable Christian gentleman, though a very indiscreet one as we have shown and therefore we do not of course consider that even a sum sufficient for a king's ransom would induce him to deviate a hair's breadth from honesty; but seeing that a Magistrate, like Cæsar's wife, should not even be suspected, he has placed himself in a false position, and when we add that whether or not judgment has yet been pronounced,—although twenty days have elapsed since the trial—is a matter still perfectly unknown to the prosecutors, our readers will, we are sure, see that again justice has been perverted in this, as in every other instance.

Public considerations moved the prosecutors—one of whom is the Editor of this paper—to bring the action on which we have commented, and in our opinion the same considerations have rendered it our duty to expose the highly reprehensible manner in which justice was administered on the occasion in question. And we would ask, in conclusion, whether it is to be supposed likely that questions in which natives only are concerned can be treated in a legal and correct style, when the fact of having three English gentlemen before him, did not prevent the strange departures from propriety which we have chronicled.

ENGLISH PRESS.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.

(*From the Daily News, Oct.* 31.)

BY the letters we receive and the discussions which appear in some of our contemporaries, we perceive that the public mind is disposed to look a little further ahead of American affairs than it has sometimes done. A startling phrase in Mr. Gladstone's Newcastle speech placing the recognition of the South for a moment among the political contingencies of the day, had led men to consider the nature and consequences of that proposal more seriously than they could be expected to do while it remained in the clouds of speculation. The subject is no longer so pressing as it seemed to be while the import of Mr, Gladstone's words was misunderstood. Nevertheless if it has lost in urgency, it preserves a great importance, and each of us ought to apprehend it in all its bearings, in order that it may not be at any time take us by surprise. For this reason we regard as a hopeful sign the discussions which are taking place in various quarters, even when we are unable to agree with the conclusions that are adopted. Whatever promotes the exercise of foresight in politics must be so far be good.

"Historicus" has asked Mr. Mason, Mr. Jefferson Davis's Commissioner, through our columns, a question which concerns this matter very closely. The United States are bound to Great Britain by various treaty obligations, and our correspondent inquires, "Would the Confederate States, if recognised by us, undertake to accept and observe all these obligations? Would they accept and observe the treaty obligations of the United States respecting the suppression of the slave-trade?" This is an important question. The interest of England in the suppression of the African slave-trade is of long standing, and is increasing. Towards the end of the last, and the beginning of the present century, it engaged the anxieties and eloquence of Pitt and Fox. It has been pursued by Englishmen of the most various characters and opinions by the Duke of Wellington and William Allen, Zachary Macaulay and Earl Grey; it has since been followed up with constancy by Parliament, at the cost of millions, which the nation has never grudged. This interest is now greater than ever; our trade with West Africa is valuable, and we urgently need the produce which it can supply. The slave merchant is our natural enemy, destroying our markets, and ruining, and often carrying off those who are at once our customers and partners in our systems of industry. The suppression of the infernal traffic in men will remain an object of British policy, whatever the result of Mr. Davis's experiment; but in the event of its success it will make much difference to us whether the new power, with its vast agricultural resources, needing only labour for their development, reopens the slave-trade, or takes part in measures for its suppression.

The friends of the Confederate cause in this country have dealt by anticipation with the question of "Historicus;" but very feebly. They tell us that South Carolina forbade the African slave trade a hundred years ago; that fifty years afterwards the Federal Government of the United States prohibited it; and that it has been equally forbidden in the constitution of the new Confederacy—all which may be perfectly true without helping us much to the knowledge we seek. It is not the Federal Government we have now to do with, but one founded on principles totally opposed to those which it avowed. It will not be pretended that Southern slavery stands either morally or politically where it did fifty or a hundred years ago; and against the prohibitions of the Montgomery Constitution we have to set the fact that the new Confederacy is professedly and really based on the fullest recognition of slavery as an institution.

We need not stay to prove that the views which any class of men entertain about the African slave-trade must depend on and conform to those with which they regard slavery itself. If the friends of Secession among us think that the planters of the Cotton States are alive to the enormity of the slave-trade, and would be morally indignant at its revival, it is certainly not from American authorities that they have derived their convictions. A people whose most eminent orators and statesmen claim, like Vice-President Stephens, to have discovered in the civilizing capabilities of slavery "the great physical, philosophical, and moral truth" of the age; who affirm with a late Chancellor of South Carolina that slavery is in accordance with "the proudest and most deeply cherished feelings" of their countrymen; whose Governors of States eagerly proclaim that the "love" the institution—such a people, if they oppose the African slave-trade at all, must do so on grounds of mere temporary expediency. Such were not the sentiments of the founders of the American Republic—of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Hamilton—slaveowners though some of them were; and it is sufficient to cite them in order to show how vain and irrelevant are calculations as to the probable action of the South, founded upon what was said and done by the contemporaries of those eminent men. In the ideas of Southern society there has been a progress and a consolidation which must never be overlooked. Once slavery was apologised for, it was an inheritance to be accepted, a strange, mysterious work of Providence, of which man was the spectator, and which he beheld with doubts and fears. Since then great interests and greater passions have grown up around it. Education, jurisprudence, life, and manners have been moulded upon this nucleus, and the false priest, forging the sanction of religion, at length declares, "It is the Lord's work, and marvellous in our "eyes." We cannot be wrong in assuming that those who thus feel towards slavery will be guided in respect to the slave-trade solely by their interests.

The revival of the African slave-trade is not a new question in the Southern States, neither is it an old one that has long been laid to rest. It was discussed again and again in Southern Conventions and Southern journals before Secession took place, both as a means of augmenting the political importance of the Slave Power, and as a means of increasing individual wealth and general prosperity. We have so often shown this, with the specification of names, places, and dates—more particularly in our controversy with Mr. Yancey—that we do not dwell upon it now. We simply observe, that if the first mentioned reason for increasing the number of slaves has changed its form, if the measure is no longer necessary in order to give weight to the Southern representation at Washington, the substantive reason still exists in all its original force. The power of the South—supposing this war to come to an end before it has destroyed slavery—will require, after secession as much as before, to be reinforced by a large addition to the working population. All the arguments in favour of the African slave-trade which President Davis, Vice-President Stephens, the Hon. Mr. Spratt, and others, have employed during the last six years are as strong as ever. It is needless to say, that the considerations which are drawn from private interest in favour of the freest traffic in labourers are undiminished in value. Nor would it be found in practice that the clause in the Confederate constitution stands in the way. That clause is opposed to the fundamental doctrine of State rights, which throughout the South is vastly more esteemed than a constitution framed for the purposes of the moment; and it is contrary to experience to believe, that when the war is over, and the political destinies of Virginia and Kentucky are fixed, and when the motives which notoriously induced the leaders of Secession to prohibit the African slave-trade have ceased to operate, the interest of the Cotton States will longer be sacrificed.

While the interests of the Gulf States in slavery prompt them to revive the African slave-trade, the whole spirit and genius of the South is opposed to any restriction of the traffic. If the prohibition contained in the United States constitution was barely tolerated, if it was often evaded and sometimes defied, will the people of the South accept at the hands of the non-American world restraints which they would not submit to from the Government of their own republic? Would not even their admirers in this country resent the proposal to bring a sensitive, high-minded, and chivalrous people under the engagement not to vindicate the superiority of their race over the negro on the coast of West Africa? Mr. Forsyth, who was Minister of the United States to Mexico when the present leaders of the South were in power at Washington, has declared that submission to restraints upon the African slave-trade is a reflection upon slavery, and "brands every slave-holder in the land with guilt and dishonour." And was it not Mr. Spence, the eloquent advocate in this country of the Confederacy, who, when Mr. Lincoln, putting in force the law of the United States, hung Gordon, the slave-trader, as a pirate, denounced the execution as a judicial murder? These are some of the reasons why we fear that the questions of "Historicus" will not be answered to his entire satisfaction.

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LITERATURE.

LIFE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.*

(*From the Daily News, Nov. 1.*)

Since the civil war in America broke out there has been so remarkable a concealment of the real state of social affairs and citizen opinion in the Confederate States as to occasion surprise in Europe, and some complaint on the part of the most determined champions of the Southern cause. This state of mystery could not last for ever. It was understood to be an advantage to the Confederates, or it would not have existed; and it has been so far favourable to them that it gave impunity to their agents in Europe during the stage of agitation. It enabled their champions to indulge their imaginations about Southern refinement, and harmony and patriotism, and about the unanimity which, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, was supposed to exist. It enabled Mr. Roebuck to fancy that Southerners were, in general character, gentlemen, in comparison with the society of the Free States; and Mr. Gladstone to assume that, in separating from the Republic, Mr. Davis had made the people of the Slave States a nation. On the other hand, the mystery itself disclosed the unquestionable fact that there must be a flagrant despotism in the political and social life of the Confederacy, to enable that life to be shrouded in secrecy for two years while the gaze of the whole world was turned upon them. There was also the disadvantage that the secrets of the prison-house must come out sooner or later, and that such faults as must exist would make the more impression from having been hidden so carefully and so long. The process of disclosure has begun. The reports of returned Federal prisoners of war have been taken only for what they were worth. Men in their position, and in their state of mind, were not likely to obtain anything like a fair view of the life of the South, or to judge fairly of what they did see; and their reports have accordingly made no great impression. The planters' and farmers' families from the South, now swarming in some of the Northern cities to which they have made their escape, have told, one and all, dreary stories of the tyranny and hardship which drove them from their homes in a state of beggary and a mood of fierce indignation; but they are not a class of people likely to make themselves heard, at least till they have clothes to their backs and means of leaving their first refuge; and thus, though they have found a local audience, their experience is not yet known in Europe. Another set of persons is now beginning to appear and to speak, from whom we are likely to learn more of what we want to know—those Southern residents who are Unionists, and who are therefore kept prisoners in the Slave States till they can escape across the frontier. Among these is one, Mr. Stevenson, a citizen of Arkansas, who has published the narrative of his enforced service of thirteen months in the Confederate army. This narrative throws the first clear and strong light into the region of mystery, and its interest is great in proportion to the curiosity previously excited.

Mr. Stevenson is as likely to be a dispassionate observer as any man living in the Confederate States at the time of their secession. A native of New York, he had passed a happy childhood in Kentucky; and his relish for Southern life had led him to choose the South to pass his life in. An educated man, with his way to make for himself, he went into Arkansas to be a schoolmaster. Not finding there the partnership which he expected, he took to trade, and prospered in it. His partner and he employed five hands—Frenchmen—and were making money fast, when the secession took place. Stevenson was popular in his neighbourhood, from his physical strength and ability and his social disposition; but one peculiarity directed suspicion upon him—his "refusal to drink with the crowd." He was no abolitionist, or he would not have chosen the Slave States to spend his life in; and, as he came from Kentucky, his Northern birth was unsuspected. It was no crime at that time to be proud of being an American; and he supposed attachment to "the old flag" to be a thing of course for every citizen of the republic.

In April, 1861, he wrote to a friend in Kentucky, enclosing a letter to his father in New York, which his friend was to post. In the middle of the next night he was roused by three messengers from the Vigilance Committee of Jeffersonville, eight miles off, whom he was to accompany without delay. He knew enough of Vigilance Committees to be careful to arm himself well; and he saved his neck by having kept his revolvers in good order.

Any one who wishes to meet Mr. Roebuck's "gentlemen" of the South will naturally go first to the Vigilance Committees which exist everywhere—those guardians of the public safety being of course chosen from the men of property, influence, and authority. Mr. Stevenson shows us what this part of Southern society is like.

His letters of the preceding day had been opened at the post-office, and his arrest was a consequence of this sentence in one of them: "This is a hard place to live in; I had to ride ten miles to get paper and ink to write this letter." The Vigilance Committee could not allow any citizen to say that any Southern State was "a hard place to live in." It came out also that his "refusal to drink with the crowd" was not to be endured. "He is too white-livered to take a dram with gentlemen. Let him swing!" How, but for his revolvers and his pluck, he would have swung, our readers may learn from the narrative. Our business here is not to follow his fortunes, but to look into the morals and manners of Confederate society. Its resources we may notice hereafter.

His judges—gentlemen owning slaves, and prominent citizens, to the number of "fifty or sixty"—received him "with hisses, groans, and cries of 'Hang him!' 'Burn him!'" Two-thirds of them were drunk and very few were quite sober. The constitution and by-laws of the committee were read, and then th charge, that the prisoner was "an abolitionist, whose business there was to excite an insurrection among the slaves." Here is a picture of this method of jurisdiction:

"During the consultation, one Butler Cavins, who had a good deal of influence (he owned about twenty slaves), left the grocery with five or six others and was absent about ten minutes. He returned with a coil of rope upon his arm, elbowing his way through the crowd, and exclaimed, 'Gentlemen, I am in favour of hanging him. He is a nice innocent young man. He is far safer for heaven now, than when he learns to drink, swear, and be as hardened an old sinner as I am.' I could not, even at the peril of life, refrain from retorting: 'That, sir, is the only truth I have heard from you tonight.' My friends, yet few, and feeble in the advocacy of my cause, seemed slightly encouraged by their rebuff, and gained the ear of the rabble for a little. Cavins could not be silenced. 'This is a fine lariat, boys; it has swung two abolitionists. I guess it wil hold another. Come on, boys,' and a general gathering up in the form of a semicircle, crowding near the counter, occurred. At the same moment jumping back off the counter and displaying two six-shooters, I said, 'If that's your game, come on; some of you shall go with me to the other world! The first man that makes another step toward me is a dead man.' There was one moment of dread suspense and breathless stillness; hands were tightened on daggers and pistols, but no hand was raised. The whole pack stood at bay, convinced that any attempt to take me would send several of them to certain death. My friends, who had kept somewhat together, now ranged themselves against the counter before me, facing the crowd, and Busk Scruggs said 'He has not been convicted, and he shall not be touched.' James Niel and Dempsey Jones, the other two who had aided in my arrest, joind Scruggs; and their influence, added to the persuasive eloquence of my pistols, decided the wavering. In twenty seconds more than twenty votes were given for my acquittal, and the chairman declared in a triumphant voice, 'He is unanimously acquitted.' The unanimity, I confess, was not such as I would have desired; but all agreed the youngster had pluck, and would soon make as good a fighter as any of them. With a forced laugh, which on some faces ill-concealed their hatred, while others made an unseemly attempt at coarse wit, they adjourned, voting themselves a drink at my expense, which I must perforce pay, as they had generously acquitted me! I confess to an amiable wish that the dollar I laid on the counter of Cavins for a gallon of whiskey might some day buy the rope to tighten on his craven throat, though I did not deem it wise to give expression to my sentiments just then.

"As the bottle passed for the last time, the change of feeling was most rapid, and I was greeted quite patronisingly by some who had been fierce for hanging me. The more malignant shrunk away by twos and threes, and soon the grocery was empty."

Mr. Stevenson went through his trial with the knowledge in his mind that

"Only two nights before, a part of this same gang had murdered a Mr. Crawford, who was a native of Sullivan county, New York, but had lived in Arkansas sixteen years—a man against whom no charge could justly be brought. A few days previous to this murder, a man named Washbourne was whipped to death by four ruffians, of whom Cavins was one. His only crime was that he was a Northern man. His body was thrown into the St. Francis river."

Though "acquitted," Mr. Stevenson was dogged in his flight from the place. At Memphis, 120 miles up the river, he was grabbed on the wharf as he landed from the steamer, and informed by the Committee of Public Safety that his destiny was, in Memphis, either to volunteer for the Confederate service or to "stretch hemp." Of course he *volunteered*, and thus he became a Confederate soldier. It will be observed by all his readers that his inclination for Southern life was still strong within him, that he was far from unhappy during his year of service; and that he is by no means blind to the gallantry and other engaging qualities of his temporary comrades, and of the Confederate commanders. He preserved his peace of mind, as far as he could, by taking care to wound nobody in the battles in which he was engaged. He gives this hint to any other unfortunate volunteer who may be in his circumstances:

"A cartridge without a ball, a pretended discharge without a cap, or an extra elevation of the piece, will save his friends and not expose him to suspicion."

The number of reluctant soldiers whom Mr. Stevenson met in the course of a few months, and the cruel hardness of the case of each gives a strong impression of the extent to which force has been used in keeping up the army. The way in which he himself found every way of escape guarded even after he had become an officer and an aide-de-camp, betokens a system of vigilance far from creditable to the popular patriotism of the South; and the dreadful story of the Rowlands and of the deserter who accompanied Stevenson in his escape, and of how he came to be a deserter, are full of instruction, as facts which came before the eyes of an individual, within a short period of service. One specimen of the boasted unanimity of the Southern [illegible] we must present:

"The Arkansas authorities, fearing the power of the Federal forces, required all the troops from their State to return home and protect their own citizens. General Hindman, who commanded the Arkansas troops, was in favour of returning to their own State; but Beauregard as commander-in-chief of the western army, resisted the demand. Excitement ran high, and mutiny was imminent for some days. Nothing but the resolute bearing of General Beauregard, threatening to shoot the first man who should attempt to leave, saved the rebel army from destruction; for if the troops of one State had been allowed to withdraw on the plea of protecting their own borders, why should not all? This was well understood, and hence resisted resolutely and successfully. At a later day, and as if in pursuance of a general plan, the Arkansas troops did go home: and thus they avoided a mutiny, which, had it been fully developed, would have involved at least 10,000 men. So rigid is the surveillance of the press, that no publication, so far as I know, was ever made of this affair, which threatened the disintegration of the whole rebel army."

A train of miseries results from the compulsion exercised over the troops. Impressed Unionists are far from useful as guards of the property of "rebels;" and when the horses and other valuables have disappeared from the plantations, and the mansions are stripped, "the proud old planters" find how great is the cost of the rebellion which they had helped to bring on. The soldiers will not pursue an advantage. General Beauregard has to extend a cavalry line behind his force of infantry, to turn back or shoot all stragglers. When an army has to be handled in this way, from the disaffection of even a very small proportion, the truth can no longer be spoken, or the commanders think that it cannot. The evidence of rank and systematic falsehood on the part of high officials, civil and military (Mr. Roebuck's "gentlemen") is thoroughly astounding: but it is, at the same time, irresistible. In preparation for the battle of Corinth (of which this book presents the fullest detail) General Beauregard made a speech in this style:

"A little after daylight we passed General Beauregard and staff, who were then over a mile in rear of the troops engaged. He addressed each brigade as it passed, assuring them of a glorious victory, telling them to fight with perfect confidence, as he had 80,000 men available, who should come into action as fast as needed; and wherever reinforcements were wanted, Beauregard would be there. This boast of 80,000 men the officers knew to be false, as he had not a man over 45,000; but as he expected 30,000 under Price and Van Dorn he counted them in, and added 10,000 more to strengthen confidence. But neither he nor any other Confederate general asks any defence for such statements. "Military necessity" will justify any course they choose to take in advancing their cause."

After the defeat and rout General Beauregard sent the following bulletin to the Confederate War-office:

"Corinth, Tuesday, April 8th 1862.

"To the Secretary of War, Richmond:—We have gained a great and glorious victory. Eight to ten thousand prisoners, and thirty-six pieces of cannon. Buell reinforced Grant, and we retired to our intrenchments at Corinth, which we can hold. Loss heavy on both sides.

"BEAUREGARD."

This mendacity, and the bad faith in act which belongs to the vice, seem to have impressed our author more deeply than any other part of the system which he was observing. He naturally complains of a government which began a rebellion in fraud, and carried it on "by forcing its enemies to fight their own friends, and then refusing to pay them the stipulated price of their enforced service." It, in fact, keeps its impressed Unionists poor, to prevent their escape. This is of a piece with the statesmanship of Mr. Buchanan's ministers who swore to the constitution on the one hand, and to destroy it on the other, and who pillaged the treasury and the national property which they had been appointed to guard and administer. It is of a piece with the prevalent Southern notion of the patriotism of perjury, when it is done to injure the enemy, or to gain any point on their own side. Mr. Stevenson warns his fellow-citizens on his head.

"Judging others by themselves, they put little confidence in the fact that A. B. has sworn to this or that: and hence they watch him as carefully after as before. The North should know that oaths taken by Southerners before provost-marshals, in recovered cities such as Memphis, Nashville, &c., are not taken to be observed, as a general rule. They are taken as a matter of necessity, and with a mental reservation, that when the interests of their State demand, they are freed from the obligation. That this is startling statement I admit, and if called on for the proof I might find it difficult to produce it; and yet from what I saw and heard scores of times, and in different parts of the South, I know it to be indubitably true."

As for the civil despotism in the Slave States, we have seen what the personal security is under the Committees of Vigilance and of Public Safety which exist in all settled parts of the region. The whole state of affairs arose out of conspiracy, and all minds are possessed with the notion of conspiracy. Everybody applauds it on his own side, and suspects in everybody who is not in league with him: and the constraint in which everybody lives outside the army affords a a curious comment on Mr. Gladstone's notion of Southern society having become "a nation." A few lines in the page before us show what the opinions and feelings of individuals are worth in this new "nation" which calls itself a self-governing republic. After commenting on the small disclosure of Union sentiment in the presence of the Federal troops, Mr. Stevenson says:

"Yet I doubt not there are some, who in the depth of their hearts believe secession wrong and as a principle destructive to all government, and who long for the return of the peaceful and beneficent authority of the Constitution and laws of the Union; but they are too few and timid to exert the smallest influence. Nor dare they attempt it. The tyranny of public opinion is absolute. No young man able to bear arms dares to remain at home; even of the recruiting officers and the conscription law, both fail to reach him, he falls under the proscription of the young ladies and must volunteer, as I did, though from not quite the same kind of force. And then, no expression of Union feeling would be tolerated for a moment."

It accounts for the lawless violence to individuals, our author says, that the citizens who hold slaves have been accustomed to exercise uncontrolled power over more or fewer human beings. It accounts for their interference of opinion that they have all been insisting upon the same things all their lives, and have repeated them till they believe them. It accounts for their low cunning and habit of suspicion that they live in fear. But how to account for secession itself may be more difficult to people outside. It appears all the more strange from the struggle always going on within their own area, where one or other elements already always wanting to secede; so that all are conscious that the very first act of the Confederate government, if it could attain independence must be to preclude any repetition of the very act by which it had obtained its new existence. Meantime, how comes it that, amidst such disorder, there is such practical unanimity in regard to secession?

Mr. Stevenson says it is owing to the States Rights doctrine as held by the South; the doctrine that the citizen owes, first, *allegiance* to his own State; and after that, if his State so orders, *obedience* to the United States. Under this notion of the obligations of a citizen, "many noble men resisted secession resolutely till their State was carried for the rebellion." This explanation accounts for many things, and some of them important in the highest degree. But it opens a deplorable prospect for Southern liberty, while the States are held in the grasp of a handful of slave-holding despots, fond of power, or living in incessant dread of losing it.

The morality of the Slave States was never anything to boast of; and there was no principle of self-recovery in it: but the prospect has darkened fearfully since the war began. Here is our author's account of the moral effect of the guerilla system:

"The second prominent characteristic of guerilla warfare, is the license it gives to take by force from supposed enemies or neutrals, horses, cash, munitions of war, and, in short, anything which can aid the party for which he fights; with the promise of full pay for whatever he brings off to his head-quarters. This is the essential principle of the system, giving it its power and destructiveness. As it displaces patriotism from the breast of the fighter, and substitutes in its room the desire for plunder, the men thus engaged become highway robbers in organised and authorised bands. Nor do guerilla bands long confine their depredations to known enemies. Wherever a good horse can be found, wherever silver plate is supposed to be secreted, wherever money might be expected, there they concentrate and rob without inquiry as to the character of the owner. Hence the system is destructive to all confidence, and to the safety of even innocent and defenceless females.

"It requires no prophet's ken to foresee that the Confederate authorities have commenced a system which will utterly demoralise all engaged in it; destroy the peace and endanger the safety of non-combatants, and eventually reduce to ruin and anarchy the whole community over which these bands of robbers have their range.

"This process has already commenced, and if the loyal troops were withdrawn to-day from all Secessia and the South allowed its independence, the people would find themselves in the hands of bandits to harass and plunder for months to come, and would have long scores of wrongs to right, which have been inflicted upon neutrals and friends of the rebellion by its professed soldiers. Should the contest continue for two or three years longer, the South bids fair to lapse into the semi-barbarism of Mexico, or the robber-ruled anarchy of Spain after the Peninsular war. The legitimate tendency of the system is understood by the Southern generals, and some of them resisted its introduction; but the desperation of the whole Southern mind swept away opposition, and they are now embarked on a stormy sea, which will assuredly wreck the craft, if it be not sooner sunk by loyal broadsides."

In the course of the narrative we encounter, not only description of an ordinary character of the vices which prevail in the army, and the triumph of iniquity which attends a state of civil warfare, but remarkable illustrations of the self-willed and irascible temper which characterises society in the Slave States. The story of the driving of a railway train in the night, by compulsion of a novice, and of the commander's eagerness to shoot the involuntary driver when an accident happened, and yet more the complacent good humour of the same commander when the driver had compelled him to pause, is an excellent illustration of Southern temper.

With Mr. Stevenson's conclusion we will stop for the present, leaving the subject of the Southern strength and resources for another day:—

"This universally belligerent spirit was evidently unfavourable to the progress of true and consistent piety. Schools and seminaries of learning were chiefly closed; and they were not very frequent before. In fine, I think, if this rebellion continues a year or two longer, the South will be a moral wilderness."

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* "Thirteen Months in the Rebel Camp." By an Impressed New Yorker. 1862.

Business Announcements.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20, MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received a fresh Consignment of Fancy Millinery ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk*, &c. &c.
CHINESE Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses.*"
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barège Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
Mousseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match*.
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls*.
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls*.
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks*.
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants*.
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c.
Plain and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs*.
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves*.
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets*.
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls*.
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets*.
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles*.
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets*.
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces*.
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs*.
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks*.
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets*.
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for *Children's Dresses*.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "*Flowers*."
Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions*.
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses*.
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

FOR WEDDINGS.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths*.
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR MOURNING.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.

Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

NEW MILLINERY.—MESSRS. BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co. beg to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and Outstations, that they have just received per *Empress of India*, a choice selection of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of Ladies trimmed and untrimmed White Chip Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed Straw Hats of the latest fashion, trimmed felt Hats, Artificial Flowers, Flower Wreaths with Boquet to match, Mohair and Black Silk Paletots, Black Spanish Lace Mantles and Shawls, Black and White Lama Shawls, Organdi flounced Robes, Black and White Mérino, Black Glace Silk, Black Crape, Black and White Satin Ribbon of different widths, assorted color Bonnet Ribbons, Habits, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Empress Stays, Satin Ruche Trimmings, Invisible Braid and fancy beaded Hair Nets, Scarboro human hair Rolls, Hair Frizettes, Black and White Kid Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Canvass worked Slippers, Groups, Cushions with Material to finish, Black Berlin Wool, Children's Boots with Elastic Sides, Fancy Frocks, Baby's embroidered White Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, White and colored Cashmere Capes, fancy Gilt Buttons, Ladies' Riding Whips, Dressed and undressed large size Dolls, Spring and other variety of Toys, Gentlemen's Dress Boots and Shoes with elastic sides, Morocco Slippers, improved registered Kingston Braces, fancy Regent Ties, Air Beds and Pillows of all sizes, &c. &c.

No. 2, Medow Street, (next door to Henderson & Co.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA Has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the world.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING, REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Restores perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense: removing, speedily and effectually, indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other Fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, etc., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D.F.R.S., Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mr. Maria Jolly, of Lynn Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions: 1lb. and 2lb.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co., No. 11 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Sole Agents

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:

Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.

Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of	1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing......... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing......... 2 ,, (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 ,,
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately, orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing......... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing......... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ ,, ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE—

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25
St. George ,,	23
Chambertin ,,	20
Do. Pints.	11
Clos. Vongeot qts.	18
Do. Pints.	10
CLARETS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30
Chateau Margaux	22
Sauterne	22
SHERRY.	Rs.
Old Golden	22
Brown	20

LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Anizette	30
Crême de Cretis	22
BRANDIES.	Rs.
Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
Craritte Dupont's do.	25
Castillon's do.	28
CORDIALS.	Rs.
Raspberry	20
Cherry Cordial	20
Whiskey	21
Old Tom, by Booth	18
GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie	20
GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Estephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

THE FINEST ALE IN BOMBAY.—Bass' East India Pale Ale, *guaranteed* in splendid condition, in Casks of 3 dozen each at Rs. 6 per dozen.

Hams and Cheeses, at 14 Annas per lb., at McCORMICK & Co., 15, Apollo Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Messrs. GRAHAM & Co.'s Port. A Consignment of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship *Flower of the Forest*.

The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
EXmo—very fine, old, and mellow.

This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

			Rs.
SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	28
Bronze do. White do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	24
Brown do. Yellow do.		,,	22
MADEIRA, very old		,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity		Quarts	28
Do. Do.		Pints	15
Red Seal		Quarts	24
Do. Do.		Pints	13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		,,	34
Leoville		,,	28
St. Julien		,,	22
Medoc		,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	36
Do.	do.	Pints	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dember & Jordan Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	38
MOSSELE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		,,	18
CURACOA		,,	42
MARASCHINO		,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY		,,	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			
do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)	,,	50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	,,	20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	,,	
Do.	Hollands in cases	,,	
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London, Bordeaux and Rheims.*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	pts.	,,	18
	No. 2	Blue	30
	Pts.	,,	16
	No. 3	Yellow	26
	Pts.	,,	14
	No. 4	Green	22
	Pts.	,,	12
	Medoc	Red	17
	Pts.	,,	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.		38
	per 2 dozen Pts.		40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	per 2 dozen Pts.		34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	per 2 doz. Pts.		32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	per 2 doz. Pts.		32
Port	Black Seal		28
		Pts.	15
	Red Seal		24
		Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso		30
	Light Golden	Green	28
	Pale	Brown	26
	Pale	Yellow	22
	Pale	White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
,, ,, (Yellow ,,)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	,,	Pts.	21
	White	Bottles	42
	,,	Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
,,		Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
,,		Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.

Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*.—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Paraffin Candles. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A SHARE in the Fort Proprietary School. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Iron Clipper Barque *Ellesmere*, thoroughly found and ready for Sea. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1862.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—Six Kangaroo Dogs, just arrived from South Australia. To be sold by Public Auction on the 20th December, if not previously disposed of by private contract. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—EIGHTY IRON TANKS on board the Ship *Agincourt*. For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., Fort, Nesbit Lane, No. 3.

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DURLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.

4, Medow Street, (upstairs), Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, have for sale—

Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from ⅜ to 2 inches diameter.
"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bit Cocks from ½ to 1½ inch diameter.
Steam Stop Valves from 1 to 2 inches diameter.
Common Stop, Bit and Ball Cocks.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, &c. &c.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., also a few Casks of Bass and Co.'s double labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, just landed from the ship *Flying Venus*.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, for sale, together with all the material necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned. H. G. BRIGGS.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Hancot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julliene Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Bouili, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.—Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.

No. 1, Church Gate Street.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-walla to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close to.

Charge, Rs. 65 per month,

including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning Papers.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and out-stations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, Grey Goods, White Muslins, a few Bales Twist, ready-made White, Woollen, and Regatta Shirts, Merino under-Shirts, Socks, Silk Neckerchiefs, new patent Locomotive Coffee Machines, and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls, &c.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
1 Barrel Organ playing 40 Tunes, Bronzed Argand Lamps of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Lights, by A. J. Nash and Co., of London, Breakfast Services for 12.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's Hair Wash.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them. FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th December 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, few Bales of Twists, Blue Shirtings, Trouser Cloth, &c. &c.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of Nursey Kessowjee & Co., and by order of Nagurdass Purmanundass.

75 Candies of Dhollera Cotton, purchased of Messrs. Sewjee Nancey & Co. The Bales are lying at Cooverjee Mowjee's Cotton Depot, and have been surveyed by Messrs. Tanner & Co., Lawrence & Co., and Brown, Clough & Co.

CONDITIONS.—All goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchasers, who will be responsible for all expenses, and loss attending the sale, and pay a deposit of 25 per cent.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

ON MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 P.M., by order of LUXIMON VENOBA CAMUT

LOT No. 1.—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenements and building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Pakmorah Street, near Bhendy Bazaar, bearing No. 2687 and 2688 of the Collector of Land Revenue, and assessed by Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the House of Chimnajee Ranoojee, on or towards the North by the House of Sukaram Kota, and on or towards the South by the House of Halleema Beebee, widow, containing by admeasurement 333 3-9th square yards or thereabouts.

LOT No. 2.—Also, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling House, and premises, situate, lying, and being at Coombarwadda Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, under No. 2971 of the Collector of Land Revenue, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Gutter, on or towards the West by the Patton Street, on New Road, on or towards the North by the house of Jamali Borah, and on or towards the South by the House of Sucaram Maloojee, containing by admeasurement 152 2-9th square yards or thereabouts.

HAVE ON COMMISSION.

2 Rosewood New Cottage Pianofortes by "W. Bowman," London.
1 Rosewood Folding Harmonium.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th Dec., 1862.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF DEALS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the Elphinstone Bunder, and in convenient lots, an Invoice of Deals comprising—

Redwood, Swedish, and American Spruce.

Of the former the dimensions are 12 to 28 feet by 9 inches by 3 inches, and by 13 inches by 3 inches, of the latter 16 and 17 feet by 7 inches by 3 inches.

N. B.—They can be inspected on the Elphinstone Bunder at any time. Terms 25 per cent. deposit at the time of sale and balance on delivery.

On account of Mahomed Ramjus by order of Doolachund Khundareemull.

158 Cashmere Shawls and Handkerchiefs, of different sizes.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
250 ,, ,, Longcloths.
500 ,, ,, Madapollams.
200 ,, ,, Jacconets.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1862.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods.

One Mahogany Square Pianoforte by Broadwood.

AT 1 P.M.

A fast trotting Chesnut Arab Colt, goes in Buggy, four years old, about 14 hands high, with a set of silver-mounted Harness.

One second-hand English-built Dog-Cart with Cushions, &c.

One Handsome Cab, the property of a Gentleman no longer requiring it.

On account of the parties concerned

A Superior double-seated Brougham quite new, just landed ex *Coromandel*, and damaged.

And any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF OMNIBUSES AT KUSSARA STATION.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Kussara Station, 5 Omnibuses, the property of G. I. P. Railway Company, and now on the Thull Ghaut.

SALE OF BENGAL JUTE AND GUNNEY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., at a Godown near Musjid Bunder, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Hajee Sallay Mahomed Arbey, and on account and at the risk of Bhaojee Topun, the first purchaser—

51 Bales of Bengal Jute.

Also at the same time and place on account of the concerned,

80 Bundles of Gunney, slightly damaged.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction all the Building Materials of a house, No. 2, in Forbes Street, Fort.

Conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MOUNT CASTLE, MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON.

On TUESDAY, the 16th, and on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the Executor, G. L. CLOWSER, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his late residence, Mount Castle, Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the late JAMES J. BERKLEY, Esq., late Chief Resident Engineer G. I. P. R. Company; the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Plated Mounted Claret Jug, a very handsome Green and Gold Leaf pattern Dinner Service for 24 persons, Green and Gilt Breakfast and Blue Enamelled and Gilt Tea Services, two elegant Clare and Gold and Green and Gilt Dessert Services, rich Porcelain and Gilt Ice Pails, a set of handsome Plated Dish Covers (containing 4) Pairs of Hotwater, Vegetable, Gravy and Flat Dishes, a handsome Plated Centre-piece with rich Cut Glass Dish, double and single Candlesticks, Cruet Stand, Sauce Tureens, Bread Basket, Tea Set, &c.; handsome and substantial Blackwood Furniture of well-seasoned wood and made to order by Rustomjee, consisting of Circular, Pier and Side Tables with Marble Slabs, Circular, Pier, Card, Sofa, Work, Side and other Tables, a set of Dining Tables in 10 pieces, Ottoman, Half-backed reclining and Divan Couches, Cheffoniers, Sideboard, Cellaret, Screens, Easy, Reclining, Pridieu and Drawingroom Chairs, Tea Poys, Bookshelf, a Bagatelle Table on stand, Bronzed single, double and 3-light hanging Argand Lamps, Plated double Wallshades with drops, a splendid full-toned Semi-grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood, nearly new, Choice Engravings, Persian and other Carpets, handsome Marble Figures, Vases, and Ornaments, Plated Table Lamps, a Gilt Timepiece, Blackwood Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, a case of Target and Archery Kit, about 40 dozens of very superior and choice Sherry, a few dozen bottles of best Port, Madeira, Dupery's Brandy, Hock, Claret, Champagne, Beer, &c., Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles.

AT 1 P.M.

A magnificent and stylish four-seated English-built Open Carriage, Mounted on Elleptic C Springs, an Excellent English-built Brougham with a small front seat, a first-rate very high caste Grey Arab Horse goes well in single, or double Harness, or Saddle, Sets of really superior Plated Single and Double Harness, Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles by "Peat," "Wilson" and "Holmes," &c. &c.

Also, the property of a Gentleman at an Out-station, who has no further use for them.

A very handsome English-built four-seated Sociable, by Andrews, of Southampton, either adapted for one or a pair of Horses, with a pair of first-rate Bay large Cape Horses, and Silver-mounted Harness.

A first-rate and very high caste Grey Arab Charger, height 14-3¼, rising 5, a really handsome and showy animal.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

In re Hoosainbee alias Sahib Jan, an Insolvent.

On THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, all that piece or parcel of Government ground assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2884, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house, assessed as No. 32, standing thereon, facing Khoja Street, and situate in the Island of Bombay, without the Fort Walls, in Khoja Street, the said house being covered with Tiles, built of Chunam, and the ground on which the said house and premises stand, measures in length forty-seven feet, and in breadth twenty feet, and six inches, and is bounded on the East by the public road called Khoja Street, on the West by the Sweepers' passage, on the North by a passage, and on the South by the house of Essoobkhan, together with all, and singular houses, out-houses, buildings, walls, ways, waters, water-courses, profits, privileges, easements, advantages, rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said piece of ground, messuage, hereditaments, and premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

SALE OF HORSES, DOGS AND EMUS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., at their Rooms, the following, landed ex ship *Agincourt*, from South Australia:—

3 Very valuable Australian Horses.
6 Kangaroo Dogs.
2 Emus Birds of the Ostrich tribe.
1 Eagle.

Particulars of the above three valuable Horses will be given in future advertisements.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. wil sale by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the Official Assignee and on account of Ruggoonath Damotherjee, an Insolvent, and with the consent of Pandoorung Damotherjee.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three square yards, little more or less, situate in Fofulwaddy Street, behind Bhooleshwar Pagoda, without the Fort Walls of Bombay aforesaid, by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 278, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Balcrustna Chintoba, on or towards the West by the house of Purshotum Ramchunderjee, on or towards the North by the Public Street, and on or towards the South by a public passage.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate English-built perfectly new and very light Dog Cart with cloth lining, Diamond Leather Apron, Patent Leather Dash, Plated-mounted Lamps and Wheel Key complete. Price moderate.

An English-built Self-driving Basket Carriage, by "Lloyd," with cloth lining, Diamond Leather Hood, plated Mounted Lamps, Wheel, Key, &c. Price moderate.

Just landed a remarkable handsome miniature BROUGHAM mounted on springs of a novel description. Price Rs. 1,500.

Best Duckworth's Sherry and Port, at 18 Rs. per Doz
Best Brandy.................................. ,, 18 ,,

Bombay bottled Beer in quarts in sound condition, at Rs. 3¼ per dozen, Cash.

Tents for sale. Apply to the undersigned.

SUPERIOR GIG, DOG CART, AND CARRIAGE HARNESS.

Just landed ex *Flower of the Forest*.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., have just received a batch of very superior Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harness. Prices moderate.

CLOCKS.

The undersigned have just unpacked for sale a consignment of English daily and eight-day Clocks and Time Pieces of various sizes and shapes. Prices moderate.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Half bound ruled Accounts Books, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quires each of different sizes. Calf bound Cash Books and Ledger Copying Books with index. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th Dec., 1862.

Books, &c. for Sale.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 8.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

CONTENTS:—Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Letters Patent. Rules of the High Court. Opening of the Court. Act of the Legislative Council relating to the Levy of Fees and Stamp Duties in the High Court.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

PRESENTATION GIFT.

RICHLY ILLUMINATED CHURCH SERVICE, beautifully bound in Morocco, Antique, with gilt-edrims, Clasps and Ornamental Medieval Covers. The frontispiece is richly illuminated, and is also adorned with an exquisite miniature Photograph of a sacred painting by one of the old masters. The morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening Lessons are prefaced by a richly illuminated Frontispiece. The volume is enclosed in a handsome Morocco Case, with locket, and lined with white silk.

Price Net Cash Rs. twelve. (12 Rs.)

N. B.—Cash must accompany all orders for this valuable Gift Book, as the price is exceedingly low.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOKS. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English. Marathi Hindustani. Gujerathi, Persian Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi* one anna per copy. Hindustanee New Testament, new edition one rupee. Hindi Ditto, two rupees.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.

PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN TILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Operative Chemists, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus, Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography, and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and farther have placed a Photographic Chemist of great experience in charge of this branch.

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic Glacial; Acetic Glacial for "Paper, process"; Acetic Beaufoys; Boracic; Citric; Formic; Gallic; Pyro Gallic; Hydrochloric, pure; Nitric, pure; Malic; and Sulphuric, pure.
ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.
AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.
AMMONIUM, Chloride; Bromide; and Iodide.
BARYTA, Nitrate.
CADMIUM Iodide; and Bromide.
CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.
COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive; Thomas'; Bolton's; Ponting's; Ponting's Bromo Iodized; Sutton's; Sutton's Alcoholic; and for the Dry process.
COTTON WOOL, finest *prepared*.
ETHER SULPHURIC; Rectified; and Sulphuric: and Absolute.
GUN COTTON, Soluble.
GUN PAPER Soluble.
GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 gr. bottles; and Salt of, or Sal d'Or.
GLYCYRRHIZINE, Solution, for producing intense negatives.
IODINE, Resublimed; Bromide; Chloride; and Tincture, Simple and Compound.
IRON, Bromide; Iodide; Protosulphate, pure, and Protonitrate in Solution.
KAOLIN.
LAMPBLACK, for Polishing.
LITMUS PAPER, in Books; and Tincture.
MAGNESIA, Nitrate.
MERCURY, pure, distilled.
NAPTHA.
POTASS, Nitrate, pure.
POTASSIUM, Bromide; Cyanide; Fluoride; and Iodide.
ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.
ROUGE, finest, for polishing.
SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.
SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerotype Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite*; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized, Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate Iodide; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (for Calotype Process).
SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate; and Acetate.
SODIUM, Chloride, pure; Bromide; and Iodide.
SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.
TANNIN, pure.
TURMERIC Paper, in Books.
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VARNISH. Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Sœhne Freres; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

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The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

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